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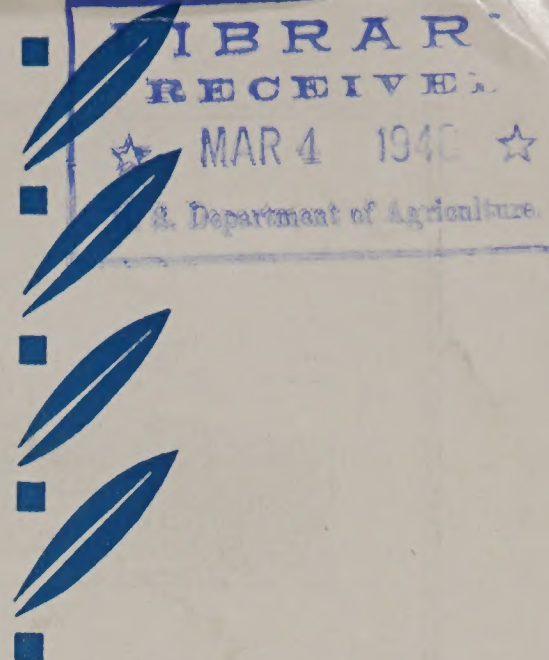
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new

Home Planting

GUIDE FOR 1940



NEW HIBISCUS — See Page 12

**MONROVIA
NURSERY CO.**

**DUARTE ROAD
AT MYRTLE AVENUE**

**TELEPHONE
MONrovia 96**

MONROVIA, CALIFORNIA

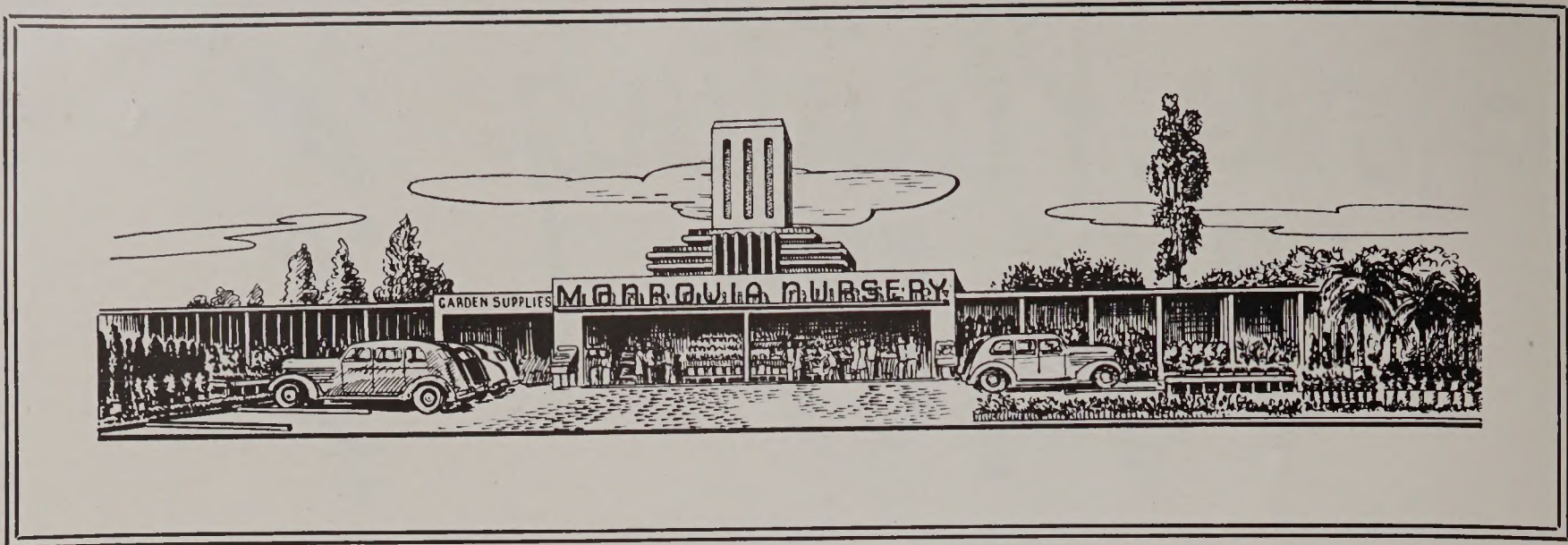
**Ornamental
TREES
AND SHRUBS**

ROSES

EVERGREENS

**FRUITS, NUTS
AND BERRIES**





Come and Visit Our Modern Nursery and Sales Yard

Our display yards are always open to visitors. Have our experienced nurserymen show you our stock and consult you on your planting problems.

The Monrovia Nursery may be reached by a quick half-hour drive from Los Angeles.

Simply follow Huntington Drive to Rosemead Blvd., turn right (south) until you reach Duarte Road, then turn left (east) on Duarte until you reach Myrtle Ave.

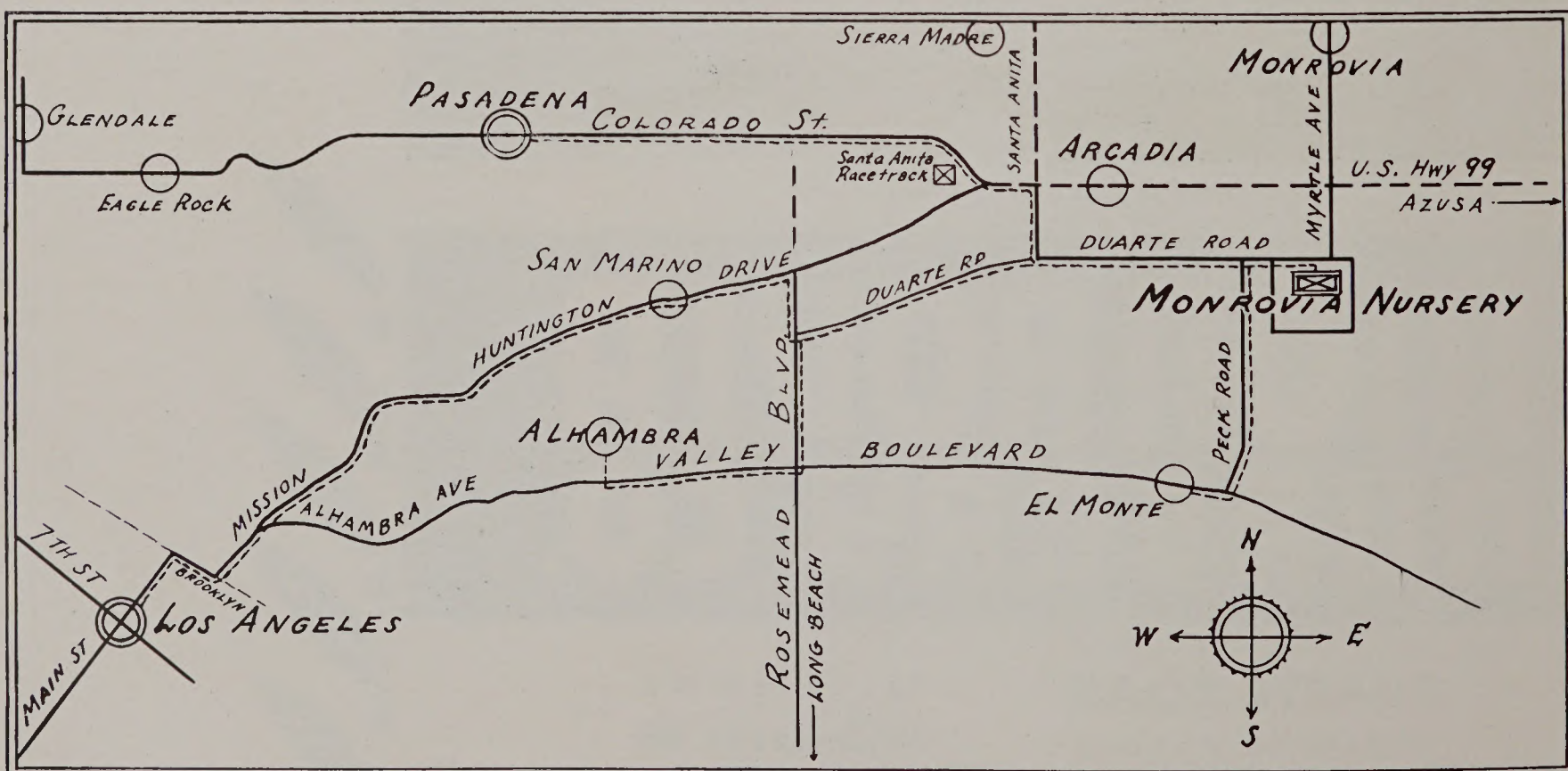
We are located at the corner of Duarte Road and Myrtle Ave.

PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

We will gladly deliver orders of \$10.00 or more free of charge. Our trucks make routine deliveries to all points in southern California.

SAFE—Our covered trucks protect the plants from the sun and wind. The drivers are courteous and careful.

Non-Warranty—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any nursery stock, trees or plants we sell, other than the original price of the stock at the date of sale.



LET OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT HELP YOU DECORATE YOUR OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

LANDSCAPE DESIGNING BY MAIL

This service is extended to all home owners with grounds measuring 80 by 150 feet or less. Send for our landscape sketch form; follow its simple instructions; return it to us, and a complete plan with its accompanying list of plant material, sizes and prices will be sent for your approval.

This service actually costs you nothing. A \$10.00 deposit is required, when you submit your sketch plan. But as soon as you have purchased \$30.00 worth of plant material within one year after the date of our estimate, your deposit of \$10.00 will be credited to your account.

LANDSCAPING LARGE ESTATES

If your garden is larger than 80 by 150 feet, we will be glad to send one of our landscape architects to make a personal inspection of your grounds. He will then submit complete drawings for your particular landscape development. For information about this matter, come to our display yard, write to us or phone Monrovia 96. We will be glad to quote you prices for this service. The cost of the plans and the personal visit will be dependent upon the size and location of your property.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS DON'T JUST GROW . . . THEY ARE PLANNED

C O N T E N T S

Berries	20	Grass Seed	21
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FERNS

The ever popular ferns are hard to beat for exceptionally shady places. Our selection includes many hardy varieties, which will do well in your garden. These shade loving plants do well in an acid soil.

Australian Brake

Pteris tremula. This hardy fern will enhance your garden with its extremely delicate fronds. 4" pot, 50c.

Pteris longifolia. This dark green hardy fern has a stiffer foliage. 4" pot, 50c.

Boston Fern

Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis. The lovely weeping specimen makes a perfect potted accent in your house. 4" pot, 50c.

Rocheford Holly Fern

Cyrtomium Rochefordanum. This holly fern has dark green leathery foliage. 4" pot, 50c.

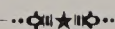
Whitman Fern

Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis Whittmani. This house plant differs from the Boston fern in its foliage. It is much more feathery than the Boston fern. 4" pot, 50c.

Woodwardia Fern

Woodwardia radicans. This is a fern, native to California and one which adapts itself very well to garden conditions. It will do well in either sun or shade, and really prefers a shady spot.

The long coarse fronds sometimes reach a length of 4 feet on old plants and the plant as a whole grows in a very spreading fashion. The old fronds should be cut off entirely every fall as they begin to show that they are dying back. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.



Our Complete Line of Garden Tools

Years of experience have enabled us to select a complete line of garden tools which is thoroughly practical and economical.

A few of our leading items are:

The Green Maxecon

Our best garden hose. It is actually a hose within a hose; is very durable. We have used this hose in the nursery for five years. 3/4" \$7.50 for 50 feet.

The True Tempered Tools

Cultivators	\$1.00
Hoes	\$1.25
Rakes	\$1.50
Shovels	\$2.00
Spades	\$1.50
The lawn comb. Grass Rake.....	\$1.25

The Silent Yard Man

This lawn mower is very silent and is extremely easy to push. It has rubber tires. \$18.95.

Monrovia Nursery's Choice Bush Roses

Two-year old field grown, 50c each, except where noted.



GOLDEN RAPTURE

HINRICH GAEDE



AUTUMN. This fragrant rose has lovely burnt-orange buds which open into full shaded autumn colored heads.

CALEDONIA. This splendid white rose produces lovely pointed ivory white buds which are very fragrant.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. This lovely bi-colored rose has petals which are colored a brilliant bronze red on the inner side, and a golden yellow on the outer side. The blossoms are cup-shaped and are not too heavy.

COUNTESS VANDAL. This variety produces lovely salmon pink, tapering buds which are beautifully formed. The blossoms are borne on long stems, thus it is a good cutting variety. U. S. Plant Patent No. 38. \$1.00 each.

DAME EDITH HELEN. The large, extremely double, clear pink blossoms of this variety are produced on long, strong stems. It keeps well as a cut flower.

DAINTY BESS. The lovely delicate pink single blossoms of this variety resemble large sweet pea blossoms. The bush is a strong grower and is an everbloomer.

DUCHESS OF ATHOL. This variety has lovely rich old rose shaded with bronze, double flowers. The bush is an extremely vigorous grower.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. The outstanding characteristics of this rose is its two-toned shading. The petals are colored a light apricot on the inside and a rich coppery salmon on the outside. Though they lack fragrance, these perfectly formed buds are much desired.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (The Star of Holland). For many years this rose has ranked first among the red roses. It has crisp brilliant red blossoms which are perfect in shape and are very fragrant.

E. G. HILL. Here is another brilliant red rose which is worthy a place in your garden. The blossoms are fragrant and are borne all through the year.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS. These heavy double buff shaded to apricot blossoms are borne throughout the growing season.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. This pure white rose has extremely double, long buds. The bush is hardy everywhere and blooms only in the spring.

GIPSY LASS. The large informal, deep crimson blossoms of this variety bloom freely and are very fragrant.

GOLDEN EMBLEM. This variety produces handsome long tapering, yellow buds which are streaked with crimson. The opened flower is a full golden yellow.

GOLDEN RAPTURE. If you want perfectly formed buds of glowing yellow, choose this medium grower.

HADLEY. This well known, old favorite rose still is among the top ranking red roses. Its nicely formed rich crimson blossoms, vigorous growth, and fragrance are unexcelled.

HINRICH GAEDE. This fiery orange-scarlet rose is truly magnificent. The loose blossoms are so large and colorful that one hesitates to describe them. The cut flowers keep well.

HEINRICH WENDLAND. Another brilliant rose, this fiery scarlet and rich yellow bloomer has tight perfectly formed buds which open very slowly. The plant is a vigorous grower and is continuously blooming.

HOOSIER BEAUTY. These beautifully formed deep scarlet blossoms have a texture like velvet and are intensely fragrant.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. This clear rose-pink variety has an exceptional fragrance and is the most fragrant rose. The double blossoms are perfectly formed and are good for cutting.

J. OTO THILOW. The clear rose-pink blossoms of this variety are perfectly formed. Even the full bloom rose is symmetrical.

K. A. VICTORIA. The buds of this well known variety are pure white and are perfectly formed. The bush blooms freely and abundantly.

LADY MARGARET STEWART. This rose has deep sunflower yellow buds which are veined with orange-scarlet. The full flower is firm and is a cadmium orange.

LOS ANGELES. This popular western rose has glorius flame-pink shaded with golden yellow blossoms. The bush is enormous and blooms freely throughout the year.

LORD CHARLEMONT. These huge, high centered crimson flowers are borne on very strong stems. This variety grows better in the interior valleys than on the coast.

LOUISE CATHERINE BRESLAU. This very double cup-shaped rose has a delicate light salmon-pink color.

LULU. This dainty little rose has long slender apricot buds which make lovely cut flowers. The bush blooms profusely all through the growing season.

MARY HART. This beautiful sport of the Talisman has maroon-red blossoms which turn to a velvet blood red when open. The weather conditions will make the color vary. The best flowers are produced in cold weather. U. S. Plant Patent No. 8. \$1.00 each.

MISS ROWENA THOM. This variety has huge very double rose-pink flowers. Though not extraordinary, this fragrant variety is very dependable and sturdy.

McGREY'S SCARLET. Contrary to its name this rose is not scarlet. Instead its large handsome blossoms are a vivid deep rose. The bush is an extremely strong grower and is laden throughout the summer with beautiful long-stemmed blossoms.

MRS. ERSKINE P. THOM (The Best Yellow Rose). This large vigorous growing bush is laden throughout the growing season with well-formed, bright, canary-yellow blossoms.

MRS. PIERE S. DUPONT. These medium-sized golden yellow blossoms are borne freely throughout the year. The bush is a vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

MRS. SAM McGREY. The buds of this copper-orange blended with scarlet, rose are long-pointed, high centered and perfectly formed.

NIGHT. These very double, dark maroon and black blossoms have a lovely spicy fragrance. NIGHT IS THE DEEPEST RED rose.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. This multi-colored rose combines cerise-pink, flame and yellow in its lovely buds. The buds open slowly and have a delicious fragrance. The stems are long and sturdy.

RED PRESIDENT HOOVER. This sport of the President Hoover has a deep scarlet color.

RED RADIANCE. Unexcelled in fragrance, growth and quality, this rich cerise-red rose is truly worthy of a place in your garden.

ROSE MARIE. This ideal dark pink rose has a rich perfume. The buds are well formed and are long lasting.

SOEUR THERESE (Sister Therese). This strong vigorous bush has long, tight, perfectly formed, orange-yellow buds.

SOUTHPORT. The brilliant scarlet buds of this variety open rather quickly into loose, fragrantly scented blossoms. The bush is a vigorous grower.

SOUV. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET. This variety has large clear sunflower yellow blossoms. The bush has an erect habit of growth and blooms freely.

TALISMAN. The brilliant orange-scarlet and golden yellow coloring of this bi-colored rose is so striking that it is a favorite of everyone. The buds are perfectly formed and have a delicious fragrance.

VICTORIA HARRINGTON (The Outstanding Red Rose). The superb velvet red, long stemmed blossoms of this variety are exquisite in form. The bush is a strong grower and is mildew resistant. The flowers are excellent for decoration. 75c each.



SOUTHPORT

Climbing Roses

50c each

BELLE OF PORTUGAL. This vigorous grower bears a profusion of salmon pink blossoms from January to June. The individual buds are enormous, measuring 3 to 4 inches in length.

CLIMBING CECILE BRUNNER. You will enjoy the dainty pink rosette blossoms from this vigorous vine all year around.

CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (The Best Red Climber). This strong grower produces the finest deep red blossoms of any of the climbers. The buds are often larger and on longer stems than the bush variety.

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM. The same highly colored gold yellow buds of the bush variety are borne in profusion on this rampant vine.

CLIMBING HADLEY. If you like the bush Hadley you will welcome this vigorous vine, which will produce twice the number of beautiful velvet red blossoms.

CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA. This free blooming vine is the most satisfactory of the white climbers. The enormous paper-white buds are perfectly formed.

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES. This climber produces the same flame-pink blossoms which have won so much acclaim for the Los Angeles bush rose.

CLIMBING MRS. ERSKINE P. THOM. This rapid growing vine will produce many more flowers than the bush variety. The quality of the blossoms is equal to that of the bush variety. No wonder this is rated the best yellow climber.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. This climber produces vivid scarlet, semi-double blossoms in clusters of 5 to 15. The plant is enveloped in a mass of fiery color at the height of the season.

CLIMBING PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. This rampant grower will astound you with its masses of multi-colored flame, pink and buff flowers.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE. All through the spring, summer and fall this climber will enhance your garden with its perfectly formed rose-pink blossoms.

MERMAID. This climber produces large single sulphur-yellow blossoms throughout the season. The bush has beautiful glossy evergreen foliage.

Choice Tree Roses

\$1.50 each

The following are a few of our best selling tree roses:

AUTUMN. Russet, red and yellow.

CONDESA DE SASTAGO. Clear gold and scarlet.

ETOLE DE HOLLANDE. Deep red.

HADLEY. Bright red.

K. A. VICTORIA. Paper white.

LOS ANGELES. Flame pink.

MRS. E. P. THOM. Rich yellow.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. Red, pink, and gold.

ROSE MARIE. Clear rose-pink.

TALISMAN. Clear scarlet and bronze.



TREE ROSE



Flowering Evergreen Shrubs

Abelias

Abelia floribunda (Red Mexican Abelia). This four-foot evergreen shrub is a new introduction from Mexico. It has clusters of pendulous redish purple flowers which are the largest of the abelias, and appear in the late spring. The foliage is glossy and very handsome. It prefers a slightly acid soil and partial shade. Gal. can 40c; 5-gal. can \$1.50.

Abelia grandiflora (Ruprestris, Glossy Abelia). An excellent shrub with a blooming period covering about nine months of the year. This shrub is heavily covered with dainty shell pink flowers which are suitable for house bouquets. The foliage is always attractive when planted in full sun and given moderate moisture. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Abelia schumanii (New Pink Abelia). Another new member of the Abelias is this lovely four-foot shrub. Its pinkish tubular flowers are larger and brighter than the flowers of A. Grandiflora. These are borne in profusion throughout the spring and summer. It will thrive in almost any soil and will stand full sun or part shade. Gal. can 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Flowering Maple

Abutilon. We have many varieties of this free blooming shrub and all of them make beautiful additions to one's garden. The large heavy bell-shaped flowers are abundant under practically all conditions and they bloom throughout the summer. We have this in the following colors: yellow, orange, red, pink, and red and yellow combination, and white. Gal. 35c.

Acacias

Acacia podalyriaefolia (Pearl Acacia). This delightful shrub type Acacia is outstanding for several reasons. The first and most important feature being its habit of flowering abundantly about Christmas time with unusually large blooms of a brilliant yellow. Secondly, it is one of the shrub type Acacias which makes it very attractive as a background plant where color contrast and foliage is wanted. This shrub grows to approximately 8 feet in height. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Acacia verticillata (Needle Acacia). This is another very good shrub type Acacia that lends itself perfectly to the development of screen-planting. Its sharp needle-like leaves will discourage any person from trying to break through a hedge of this plant. Its pale creamy yellow flowers in spring add greatly to its beauty. Gal. 35c.

Shrub Aster

Aster fruticosus. This is a beautiful free flowering small shrub that will do well in a sunny spot of anyone's garden. Grows to about a two-foot height of a very compact nature and is covered

almost solidly with small bluish lavender flowers during the early summer. This plant is very hardy and is one that we heartily recommend. 1-gal. 40c.

Canary Island Lupine

Adenocarpus foliosus. We feel that it would be difficult to overestimate the beauty of this shrub of quite recent importation. Spikes of brilliant yellow flowers borne at the end of each branch are in bloom during the late spring and early summer, making this one of the most showy shrubs to be planted. Excellent foliage throughout the entire year adds to its desirability. The individual flowers resemble the lupine in shape, but are much larger. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Rice Paper Plant

Aralia papyrifera. An exotic appearing foliage plant which is very good in creating a tropical effect in one's garden. The broad-spreading leaves frequently reach a width of 20 inches or more. The flowers are creamy white balls borne on large heavy spikes and add to the tropical effect. 1-gal. 40c.

Aralia sieboldi (Glossy Rice Paper Plant). This is one of our best shade loving foliage plants and can be used to duplicate the lush growth of the jungles. The leaves are always a brilliant, glossy green borne on compact heads. The flower is creamy white followed by a glossy black berry. 1-gal. 30c.

Strawberry Tree

Arbutus unedo. One of our best large growing, hardy shrubs that may be used equally well in mass planting or as a single specimen. Blue white flowers hanging in small clusters which resemble Lily of the Valley. Fruit is borne throughout the entire tree, first appearing with a deep yellow color changing to a brilliant red as it ripens, closely resembling the common strawberry. The fruit is edible as well as highly ornamental. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Gold Dust Plant

Aucuba japonica variegata. One of the old standbys for use in complete shade. This plant very seldom flowers in Southern California, but its luxuriant foliage more than makes up for its lack of bloom. It will do better under a reasonably moist condition. As a potted plant it is also quite successful. 1-gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Darwin's Barberry

Berberis darwini. This dark green foliaged shrub makes an excellent barrier. The leaves are holly-like and grow in a compact manner. In the spring waxy orange-yellow flowers make an excellent contrast with the dark green foliage. After it is through blooming small plum colored berries appear. It grows well in sun or shade. 5-gal. \$1.70.

Azalea

Azaleas. The many varieties of this beautiful, free flowering shrub that are being grown here in Southern California are very rapidly taking their rightful place as a harbinger of spring. A great many people are beginning to find out that Azaleas are easy to grow and we have yet to find anyone who does not go into raptures over their exquisite beauty. There are in our opinion no flowers grown with more delicacy of bloom than this wonderful family of plants, and a suitable location for them can be found or made in practically any garden. The soil requirements are slightly on the acid side where the moisture can be kept at a very even consistency. Come in and let us show you our selection of varieties which we consider the choices of the whole family. The following are the choice varieties which we carry in stock:

Afterglow. A beautiful shade of salmon pink creating a mass of color at time of bloom. Combines well with other varieties of Azaleas. 1-gal. 70c.

Apple Blossom. This variety has lovely pale pink blossoms which are flaked with rose.

Pacchante. About the best way to describe this color is to say that it is a good ripe watermelon red. Its brilliance makes it very desirable. 1-gal. 70c.

Batic. An odd combination of salmon pink and deep maroon, presenting a very pleasing effect. 1-gal. 70c.

Cherry Ripe. The name of this variety leaves nothing more to say regarding the color of the bloom. It is a very good one of the darker color types. 1-gal. 70c.

Chickadee. As the name implies this is a very cheerful variety, the flowers being pink with a white stripe. Try this one for dainty coloring. 1-gal. 70c.

Firebird. These flaming brick red blossoms will truly enliven a dark corner of your garden. Gal. 70c.

Firefly. This lovely variety has beautiful clear orange-red flowers.

Hinodigiri rosea. A lovely shade of pink, creating a mass of color in the spring. Gal. 70c.

Lantern. An excellent type for color effect. The blossoms are a glowing salmon pink, creating a very showy effect. 1-gal. 70c.

Ningpo. Rather an odd shade, being a deep rose in color, but one that blends in well with any other Azalea colors. 1-gal. 70c.

Nymph. A beautiful delicate pink that is always a welcome shade in the garden. 1-gal. 70c.

Santoi. This lovely Azalea has small creamy light pink blossoms. Gal. 70c.

Seaphrin. This profuse bloomer has delicate light pink blossoms. Gal. 70c.

Sassafras. It would be difficult to find a more satisfactory color, a brilliant, glowing pink, than is produced in this variety. 1-gal. 70c.

Shepherdess. This variety is particularly good because of its subdued coloring of deep rose pink. 1-gal. 70c.

Snow White Rose Red. The snowy white blossoms of this unusual variety are splashed with pink and rose. Gal. 70c.

Stardust. The delicate star-like salmon-pink blossoms of this Azalea blend beautifully with other shades. Gal. 70c.

Sweet Sixteen. One of the dark shades of pink as Azaleas go, but one that you will find particularly pleasing. Gal. 70c.

Parrot Feather

Beloperone tomentosa. This colorful little shrub is frequently spoken of as the flowering hop, or ornamental hop, although not of the hop family. They resemble the hop because of the very showy bracts which are very colorful in shades of reds and yellowish browns. The flower itself is an inconspicuous white within the bracts. As an oddity it lends color to any garden. Gal. 35c.

Bouvardia

Bouvardia humboldti (Sweet Bouvardia). This lovely 3-foot shrub produces large star-like tubular flowers which are intensely fragrant. It requires semi-shade to full shade and therefore is adapted to the cool corners of a patio. To get the best bloom, this plant should be pruned once or twice a year. Gal. 60c.

Rose gem (Pink Bouvardia). Although the blossoms of this bouvardia are not fragrant, they are such a lovely shade of pink that the fragrance is not missed. These pink flowers will make a grand showing all through the year. This plant also needs to be pruned twice a year. Gal. 50c.

Yesterday and Today

Brunfelsia floribunda. This sweet scented shrub has flowers which open a deep violet and gradually fade to a light lavender. Its dark green foliage, medium size and compact habit of growth make this plant very useful for landscape work. It requires plenty of moisture and will grow in full sun or part shade. Gal. 50c.

Buddleia

Buddleia alternifolia (Fountain Buddleia). We do not know of a word that is more descriptive of this beautiful fast growing shrub than "fountain", because of its nature to have its stems solidly covered with bloom in late spring. The blossoms themselves are lilac color and in such profusion that they completely enclose the stems upon which they are borne, making an excellent plant for obtaining large bloom sprays for the house. A beautiful specimen plant or background plant and one that is very easy to grow. Its average height is approximately 6 feet. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.35.

Buddleia asiatica (White Summer Lilac). This particular variety is quite outstanding from the rest of the Buddleia family. It is the largest growing, the only one that develops fragrance, and is the latest blooming of them all. This is an excellent plant to use where one wishes a very quick and tall screen-planting up to 15 feet in height. The long pointed white spikes give off a delicious fragrance which is very pleasant, coming as it does late in the year, just before Christmas. Gal. 30c.

Buddleia hartwigii (Purple Lilac). This is one of the old standbys of the Buddleia family which is also colorful with very long pointed spikes of purplish blue flowers borne on the tips of every branch throughout the summer months. It is fast growing to approximately 10 feet with good foliage, especially if it is pruned back heavily about once a year. Gal. 30c.

Boxwood

Buxus japonica (Japanese Boxwood). This plant has been one of the standard hedge plants used in Southern California for many years. It also is used as one of the principal shrubs for shaping into trimmed specimens. But we would like to see this shrub used more frequently in its natural state without application of hedge shears. Very few people realize the grace and beauty that this small-leaved shrub will develop where it is allowed to attain its natural habit of growth. Try one of these plants in a sheltered spot where a 3- to 4-foot growth may develop. Flats \$2.00; 1-gal. 30c; 1-gal. globe (pyramid) 50c; tubs (pyramid and globe) \$3.00.

Buxus sempervirens (English Boxwood). The nature of this beautiful dark green shrub lends itself perfectly as a hedge plant, with its natural habit to grow extremely compact, and with leaves that persist through many seasons. A hedge of this plant will withstand a shady condition excellently, and its slow growth makes it ideal as a hedge plant or trimmed specimen of exceptionally long life. This is the same plant used by George Washington in laying out the hedges for Mt. Vernon. Gal. 40c.

Bottle Brush

Callistemon rigidus (Red Bottle Brush). This hardy shrub like many of the other importations from Australia, presents a rather odd, yet striking appearance, particularly when the plant is in bloom. The brilliant scarlet blossoms resembling a brush used for cleaning bottles gives it its name "bottle brush". The flowers are composed of long straight stamens radiating all around a twig, quite unlike any other ordinary flower. The blooms appear during the summer and the average height of the shrub is approximately 10 feet. Gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Callistemon viminalis. This variety of bottle brush attains more grace than the rigidus type, attaining a semi-weeping habit, with a maximum growth of about 15 feet. This is also a summer blooming variety and the flowers are a slightly lighter red than the preceding variety. All of this family are sun lovers and will thrive on a minimum of water after being established. 1-gal. 30c.

Natal Plum

Carissa grandiflora. This is a shrub of many uses. Its low-spreading habit of growth well covered with dense dark green leaves is almost enough to recommend it. But in addition to this, the pure white star-shaped flowers have a delicious fragrance, and the bright red plum-shaped fruit has a tart sweet taste and can be made into beautiful, appetizing jelly. A short hedge of this shrub will furnish fruit throughout the entire summer and enough to make a considerable quantity of jelly. Two or three of the ripe fruit eaten before breakfast will serve as a marvelous appetizer. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Catha

Catha edulis. This is primarily a foliage plant and is particularly useful because of its characteristic of developing good leaves right down to the ground. Its erect, slightly arching stems attain a height up to 10 feet. The reddish cast to the leaves makes this shrub a good one where color contrast is wanted. 1-gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.50.



CAMELLIA ROMANY

Golden Wonder

Cassia artemisioides. An easy shrub to grow and one that suggests the native shrubs of our California deserts. The plant grows into almost a complete globe of fine branches, sparsely covered with needle-like foliage. In late summer and fall, the entire exterior of the plant will be covered with bright yellow flowers resembling an Eastern buttercup in shape, the interior stamens of which form a dark mass, giving the appearance of a small bee gathering honey within the flower. The shrub attains a height of about 3 feet and likes full sun. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Cassia nairoboensis. This is undoubtedly the fastest growing of all the Cassia or Senna group, attaining a height of about 6 feet quickly. The foliage is a very rich green and in the fall brilliant yellow flower spikes appear at the end of each branch. 1-gal. 35c.

California Lilacs

Ceanothus arboreus hybrid (Mountain Lilac). This is a variation of our native California lilac, and lends itself better to garden conditions than some of the other varieties. A profusion of light blue flowers are borne on spikes at twig ends throughout the entire plant. The foliage of this variety is better than many others of this same family. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Ceanothus cyaneus (California Lilac). This is a much-sought-after variety because of the deep color of its flowers, which are borne on comparatively large spikes all over the exterior of the plant. The flowers themselves are of a very desirable shade of dark blue. None of the California Lilacs require much water after they have been established. In fact watering is the cause of so many California Lilacs dying in our gardens. 1-gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Plumbago

Ceratostigma larpentate (Dwarf Blue Plumbago). This is a very easy little shrub to grow and one that will produce an abundance of very brilliant dark blue flowers, about dime size, throughout the entire spring and summer months. It is extremely hardy and will do well in either sun or shade. Because of its desirable color it makes a splendid addition to small house bouquets. Its maximum height is about 20 inches. Gal. 35c.

Ceratostigma willmottiana (Chinese Plumbago). The lovely rich blue flowers of this small shrub envelopes it completely from June until January. It grows in any kind of soil and thrives in sun or shade. Gal. 50c.

Camellia

Camellia covina. This is one of the better varieties to use where a more spreading type of bush is desired. The flowers themselves are very plentiful and of a deep rose color. This particular variety of Camellia was developed in Southern California and therefore, by natural instincts, is very well suited to our existing conditions. Gal. \$1.00; 5-gal. \$2.50.

Camellia Lady Campbell. This is a variety of which we think very highly, and one that will continue to give satisfactory results when planted in one's garden. The flowers are of a deep rose coloring and in sufficient quantity to always make this an attraction in the garden. Gal. \$1.00; 5-gal. \$2.50.

Camellia Pink Perfection. Regardless of how many new varieties of Camellias are developed, the Pink Perfection still is by far the most popular, due to its exquisite formal type of blossom with petals beautifully arranged in neat order and of a delicate pink color. This variety naturally grows quite tall and slender, and should be planted in a location where it can attain its natural height of about 15 feet. Gal. \$1.00; 5-gal. \$2.50.

Unusual Varieties of Camellias

In the past few years many beautiful new varieties of Camellias have been developed. Among these many new introductions, we have selected some of the most promising.

Caprice. The double creamy-white blossoms of this variety measure from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. This type is distinctive because of its habit of sending its stamens out irregularly throughout the petals. Gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$3.00.

Cheerful. This profuse bloomer has clear, cherry-red double blossoms. Gal. \$1.00; 5-gal. \$2.50.

Daikagura. This large full double Camellia has bright rose flowers spotted with white. The inner petals are reduced in size and are curly. Gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$3.00.

Duchess de Cases. The rose-pink and white flowers of this variety resemble huge double peonies. Gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$3.00.

Jordan's Pride. This huge 5 to 6 inch semi-double Camellia is very fragrant. The flowers are a light rose-pink with a broad irregular edging of white around each petal. Gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$3.00.

Montironi. This Camellia has a large cupped pure white bloom with one spot of pink on nearly every flower. Gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$3.00.

Purity. This variety has lovely, exquisitely formed double snowy-white blossoms. Gal. \$1.50; 5-gal. \$3.00.

Romany. The rosy-red blossoms of this variety closely resemble the Pink Perfection in form and size. Gal. \$1.00.

Rosita. The bright rose-pink petals of this variety are arranged in symmetrical rosette-like form. It is a late bloomer. Gal. \$1.00; 5-gal. \$2.50.

Cestrum

Cestrum elegans (Oriental Fuchsia). This is an erect growing shrub that attains a height of about 6 feet. It would be difficult to get any shrub to produce more color as far as blossoms and fruit are concerned, they being profusely borne on the plant and of a deep wine red color throughout the summer months. It grows rapidly and likes sun. 1-gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Cestrum parqui (Night Blooming Jasmine). A good fast growing shrub that attains a height of about 6 feet, well covered with glossy green leaves and will do best when planted in the sun. From mid-summer to fall, the plant is profusely covered with clusters of creamy flowers, rather insignificant in themselves but giving off a very sweet spicy fragrance during the night. Even one of these shrubs will perfume your entire yard. 1-gal. 30c.

Mexican Mock Orange

Choisya ternata. This hardy shrub from Mexico develops into one of the best foliage plants that we have. It attains a height of about 6 feet and does best in sun, but will stand some shade. In the spring large clusters of pure white flowers, resembling orange blossoms both in shape and scent, appear at the tip of each branch. The extremely glossy, bright green foliage and compact shape of the plant make it a desirable addition to your garden. 1-gal. 40c.

Silver Bush

Convolvulus cneorum. We feel that this plant will be popular for a long time to come because of its abundance of pure white, morning-glory like flowers and its graceful branches, well covered with silvery green foliage. This plant attains a height of about 20 inches and has an exceptionally long blooming period. 1-gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Wax Plant

Coprosma baueri. A great favorite for many years where a quick dense foliage growth is desired. The thick, extremely glossy leaves grow in great profusion on the stems and the plant responds readily to hedge treatment. 1-gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.30.

Chorizema

Chorizema ilicifolium (Flame Pea). This is a shrub that always attracts attention because of its prickly, holly-like foliage and the very odd color combinations to be found in the sweet-pea shaped flowers, which are made up of a vermillion and orange red. This plant, which must have full sun, will grow to about a 3-foot height and sometimes spread to as much as 6 feet. Flowers appear in early summer on delicate, arching stems. 1-gal. 35c.

Chorizema varium. This is more compact and erect growing type than the ilicifolium, and with quite a different coloring. The flowers are made up of very brilliant copperish hues and purplish shades. This plant forms a very compact mass both as to foliage and flowers, and also likes full sun for best development. The flowers appear in late spring. 1-gal. 40c.

Cocculus

Cocculus laurifolius. It is very difficult to get a more beautiful foliage plant than the Cocculus, which grows into a splendid, graceful shrub with arching branches, well covered with long, tapering, bright green leaves. Its habit of growth makes it perfect for use in mass planting effects. Best results can be obtained in partial shade, although the plant will stand sun or full shade. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Rock Rose

Cistus ladaniferous maculatus (Brown-Eyed Rock Rose). A very hardy, sun loving, small shrub that is free blooming throughout the summer. The flowers resemble the single rose, about the size of a silver dollar, having five pure white petals with a small blood red spot in the center of each one. The flowers only last a day. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Cistus purpureus (Orchid Rock Rose). This sun loving variety grows to 3 ft., the flowers being light purple with a yellow center. The petals present a very crinkled appearance. Free blooming; doesn't need a great deal of water. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Cistus Rosea (Pink Rock Rose). This variety is very similar to purpureus as far as general shape of the shrub is concerned, but this one has a bright pink flower. It makes an excellent plant to use where a little spot of light color is wanted in sunny bank of shrubbery. 1-gal. 40c.

Pampass Grass

Cortaderia argentea. A large coarse growing grass with arching leaves, which attain a height of 8 feet and produces tall, feathery plumes of creamy white color, in late summer. This will make a beautiful plant in the neighborhood of pools, or to give a tropical effect in landscape work. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.



BUDDLEIA (See page 7)



AZALEA HINODIGIRI (See page 7)

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster coolidgei (Silver Spray). A dwarf variety of Cotoneaster which had its origin as a seedling of the old standby, pannosa variety. Its maximum height is about 2 feet, and grows into a fairly compact shrub, with fine, grayish foliage, and bright red berries in the fall. A good plant to use in foreground planting for foliage contrasts. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Cotoneaster franchetii. One of the most graceful of all the Cotoneaster group. The shrub attains a height of about 4 feet, with a spread of about 6 feet. The foliage is a light green which takes on beautiful fall colors in late autumn, while the fruit which appears in small clusters of two or three, resemble tiny, miniature apples, both in appearance and coloring. Gal. can 35c; 5-gal. \$1.40.

Cotoneaster glaucifolia (Dwarf Spray). One of the dwarf varieties of Cotoneaster and a good one to use in rockeries or similar planting, where a low spreading shrub with compact foliage is desired. This shrub is liberally covered with red berries in the fall and is especially hardy in all respects. Gal. can 40c.

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rock Spray). A shrub of many uses, where low spreading growth and brilliant green foliage are wanted. The berries too are very brilliant, and after the cold weather approaches it is difficult to distinguish the berries from the foliage, because they are both extremely bright red. Its rugged, angular growth, which reaches about 2 feet in height, is always striking in appearance regardless of the time of year. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Cotoneaster pannosa (Silverleaf Cotoneaster). This has long been a popular variety, because of its rapid growth and hardy nature. It will attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet quite quickly, and because of its many upright, arching stems, well covered with grayish-green foliage and masses of dull red berries in the fall, is an excellent plant to use for screening purposes. Gal 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Cotoneaster pannosa nana (Dwarf Silverleaf Cotoneaster). This is a newer development of the preceding variety, and is very similar in general characteristics, except in height, which is about 4 feet for this variety. It can be used under the same conditions as the pannosa, and, like all the Cotoneasters, it wants plenty of sun. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Cotoneaster parnayi (Parnay Cotoneaster). We consider this one of the best of all of the large growing Cotoneasters, because of its beautifully arching branches which are heavily covered with rich, dark green foliage, and very large clusters of brilliant red berries in the fall. This shrub will attain a height of from 6 to 8 feet, and is an especially good shrub to use for heavy screen purposes, or as a specimen plant, which requires little in the way of pruning. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.40.

Sparkle Bush

Cuphea hyssopifolia. Exquisite, dainty. Foliage forms solid mass of narrow, bright green leaves, with profusion of delicate pink flowers. Will do better under semi-shade or full shade. Height 12 inches. Can be trimmed as a hedge. Gal. 35c.

Sweet Daphne

Daphne odora marginata. This sweet scented shrub has practically the identical growing requirements as Camellia, so may be used in similar locations. This is a slow growing plant of compact habit to about 3 feet height. The extremely sweet scented flower clusters appear during the winter months and are of a light pink color, with inner side of the petals fading to a white. Everyone enjoys the fragrance of this flower and the shrub itself makes a very ornamental addition to one's garden. Gal. \$1.00; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Breath of Heaven

Diosma pulchrum (Pink Breath of Heaven). This is a comparatively new shrub to Southern California and one which we believe to have a long stay of popularity. This beautiful plant is from 3 to 4 feet high and of a globular shape. It would be difficult for any plant to produce more flowers than does this Diosma, it being covered with dainty, bright pink flowers throughout the entire summer months. The foliage is fine and needle-like, and small sprays may be picked and used as a filler for a dainty bouquet. The individual flowers are only a quarter of an inch across, and are borne on the twigs so thick that color can be seen on the shrub, even from a considerable distance. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Diosma reevsi. A bright green globe shaped shrub attaining a height of about 3 feet, with very fine needle-like foliage and very tiny, dainty white flowers which appear on the plant all summer long and give the appearance that they have been sprinkled on the plant from above. The leaves themselves are extremely aromatic, with much the same scent as Bay leaves. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Golden Dewdrop

Duranta plumieri. This is a very rapid growing shrub, and one that presents a striking appearance when in full berry. The tall, gracefully arching stems attain a height of about 10 feet and the shrub is liberally covered with lavender and white flowers in early summer, which are followed by light orange berries which hang on the plant in pendant chains, as though they might be strung beads or golden dewdrops, as the name implies. Gal. can 35c.

Eugenia

Eugenia hookeri. A good ornamental plant that can be used either as a trimmed formal specimen, or allowed to grow naturally into a small tree. This is a rapid grower with good foliage and bearing a heavy crop of purplish red berries in late summer. These berries are edible, the juice of which makes a satisfactory jelly. Gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Eugenia myrtifolia (Brush Cherry). There are few plants that present a more solid effect than does this beautiful Eugenia. Its growth is tall and erect, developing very little spread, and the foliage remains extremely dense throughout the entire height of the plant. The new growth possesses a bright reddish cast, increasing the beauty of the plant. One of the best plants that we have for tall hedges. It also bears edible berries in late fall. This variety is one of the best to use as a wind-break surrounding a badminton court. Gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Eugenia myrtifolia variegata (Variegated Brush Cherry). The habit of growth of this variegated type is very similar to that of the Eugenia myrtifolia, the main difference being that the foliage is of a lighter green and has almost white variegations on the leaf edges. We would suggest this plant for foliage contrasts in mass planting effects. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Eugenia uniflora (Surinam Cherry). This variety grows into a more spreading shrub of good compact habit. The leaves are broad, almost heart-shape. The fruit borne during the summer months is its most striking characteristic, being of a very brilliant red and about the size of a large cherry with heavy ribs running lengthwise of the fruit. This fruit is highly prized by some people as a source of jelly. Gal. 35c.

Escallonias

Escallonia montevidensis. A rapid growing shrub to 10 feet, and one that will thrive in a reasonably poor soil. The shrub grows with long erect branches which are liberally covered with small white flowers throughout the summer. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Escallonia rosea (Pink Escallonia). This fast-growing importation from South America attains a height of about 12 feet and bears a profusion of soft pink flowers during the summer months. The foliage is heavy enough to make this plant satisfactory for screen-in purposes where considerable height is desired. Gal. 35c.

Escallonia rosea nana (Dwarf Pink Escallonia). This variety is simply a smaller edition of the preceding one and therefore will be suited to slightly different use. The pink flowers are practically the same, and general characteristics of growth, except that this plant does not attain the size of the Escallonia rosea. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Escallonia rubra (Ruby Escallonia). This is the smallest growing of all the Escallonia family and possibly the most striking in appearance, due to its very glossy, dark green foliage and a profusion of deep wine-red flowers during the summer months. Its habit of growth is very spreading and the plant remains compact in form with a maximum height of about 4 feet. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Fuchsias

Fuchsia corymbosa. This variety always attracts attention because of its extremely brilliant crimson flowers which are sometimes as long as 4 inches from the tips of the long stamens to the base of the flower. The foliage of this variety is good and will make a splendid addition to the Fuchsia collection. Gal. 40c.

Fuchsia phenomenal. This is a variety very well described in its name because the flowers are truly phenomenal, being very large in size, with an extremely double, purple center and brilliant red sepals which radiate around the base of the petals. The foliage of this variety is fine and the plant is generally an upright grower. Gal. 30c.

Fuchsia feu tryphylla. This Fuchsia is of a rather spreading habit with an abundance of red tubular flowers, and a very definite reddish tinge to the foliage, giving the plant a very unusual effect. Gal. 30c.

Fuchsia storm king. This is always a very popular variety because of its extremely showy flowers and excellent foliage. The flowers have a very double, white center with bright red sepals which stand out at right angles to the stem around the flower. The stamens protrude from the center of the flower and are a deep, bright red. Gal. 30c.



EUGENIA

Silver Berry

Eleagnus pungens variegata. This is a slow-growing shrub that is classed as a foliage plant entirely, but one that it would be difficult to duplicate in its striking appearance. An oddity of this plant is that the new growing shoots appear as though they were dead and dried up, being of a rusty brown coloring. This shrub will maintain heavy foliage right down to the ground and is of a very spreading habit of growth. Approximate height, 6 to 8 feet. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Heathers

Erica blanda (Pink French Heather). One of the more delicate growing heather plants possessing foliage of a fine, feathery texture. The flowers are particularly striking because of their very long tubular shape, and reddish-pink color tinged with white. Like all of the heathers, this is a sun lover. Gal. 40c.

Erica codonoides alba (White Heather). We are more than glad to see this variety, which was quite popular 10 or 12 years ago, coming back to its rightful place now. This type is very easy to grow and when it is in bloom during the spring months, presents the appearance of being covered with snow because the pure white flowers are borne very heavily on the branchlets. Approximate height is about 5 feet and the plant is hardy in all respects. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Erica melanthera rosea (Pink Scotch Heather). Everyone who is familiar with the heather family knows the Erica melanthera, or the variety which is called Scotch heather in this country. This rosea type is practically a duplicate of its parent plant, except that the flowers are a deep rosy pink color and appear in late fall and early winter, about the time to make them particularly desirable for Christmas decorations. This variety is easy to grow, and does best in full sun and has many uses, such as screen-planting or as a specimen plant, and will combine beautifully where used with other shrubs in mass planting effects. Gal. 40c; 3-4' \$1.70.

Erica mediterranea hybrid (Dwarf Mediterranean Heather). The habit of growth of this dwarf variety is quite in contrast with other heathers, but where used in rockeries or as a low border plant it is highly satisfactory. A single plant will sometimes attain a spread of 3 feet and yet not grow over 12 inches high. The plant is well covered with fine, dull green foliage, and very heavily covered during the fall with small, lavender, tubular flowers. Gal. 40c.

Erica president felix faure (Red French Heather). This is undoubtedly the most striking, from a color standpoint, of all of the heather family because of its bright fiery-red, tubular flowers which attain a length of about 1 inch and radiate around the stem in great profusion. The foliage is of a feathery, delicate green, giving the plant a very airy appearance. Gal. 40c.

Erica hyalina (Coral French Heather). Like all of the French heathers, this one has the very long, tubular flowers common to that type, but the color of this particular one is a beautiful coral red and is a prolific flower producer in early summer. The shrub attains a height of about 3 feet and is well covered with a very fine, feathery, light green foliage. Gal. 40c.

Euonymous

Euonymous japonica. All of the Euonymous family are primarily foliage plants, and this is one of the few that does not have a variegated leaf. This plant will stand either sun or shade and will grow very successfully in the drier climatic sections of California. Lends itself excellently as a hedge plant or a trimmed specimen. Gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.50; 18"-24" pyramid \$2.00.

Euonymous japonica aureo-variegatus. This variety lends a great deal of color to a hedge when used as such, because of the brilliant golden-yellow, irregular spots on the central portion of the leaves. Growth is rapid and like the majority of the Euonymous, will thrive in either sun or shade and is extremely hardy. Gal. 35c.

Euonymous japonica aureo-marginatus. This variety, in growth and general habits is practically identical to the preceding variety, except that the leaf coloring is reversed. The brilliant yellow coloring is on the edges of the leaves, while the center portion is a bright green. Will give splendid results in massed effect or for hedge usage. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50; 12"-15" \$1.50.

Euonymous kewensis. This is a comparatively new importation from the famous Kew Gardens of London and has an entirely different habit of growth from all the others. It is a true creeping plant and will give excellent results when used as a ground cover for dry locations, although it will stand an average amount of watering. Gal. 35c.

Euonymous pulchellus variegatus. This is possibly the miniature of the Euonymous family. It attains a maximum of only about 2 feet in height and lends itself very successfully to low hedges of not over 1 foot in height. This variety will do exceptionally well in part or full shade. The tiny, variegated green leaves present a

heavy mass effect throughout the entire plant. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Euonymous silver queen. This variety is very well named because at a slight distance the plant takes on a very silvery appearance due to the combination of light green and white variegations in the leaves. The plant is a fast grower and can be used successfully for low screen work or as a hedge, or trimmed specimen. Gal. 40c.



GARDENIA

Fragrant Gardenias

Gardenia grandiflora. Everyone is familiar with this beautiful flower because of the delicious fragrance which it gives off. The plant itself grows into a beautiful shrub and is very easy to grow, now that special fertilizers are being manufactured for Gardenia use. The flowers on this variety are large, frequently being from 3 inches to 4 inches across and of an absolutely pure white, velvety texture. Have some of these plants in your own yard and thereby supply your own corsages. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.80.

Gardenia mystery. This is practically the same as the grandiflora in all characteristics of bloom and habit of growth. The flowers appear during the summer months and the only difference between the two varieties is possibly that the mystery is better suited to forcing under hothouse conditions. Gal. 60c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Gardenia veitchi (Everblooming Gardenia). Although the flowers of this variety are smaller than the two preceding types, the delightful fragrance of the pure white flowers is the same. The individual blossoms average about 2 inches across and the petals are more inclined to be pointed. A plant of this variety usually produces more flowers than the others, even though they are smaller in size. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Pineapple Guava

Feijoa sellowiana (Pineapple Guava). This is one of the most practical shrubs we have to offer because it not only furnishes a delicious fruit the taste of which suggests the tropics, but it also makes a very ornamental, large shrub. The beautiful, long stamened flowers with their thick, curled-up petals of a rather light rose pink make a beautiful effect against the silvery green background of foliage. The fruit, when ripe in late fall, is almost identical in color to the leaves and when ripe falls from the tree. Three or four plants, when grown, will furnish a family with ample fruit. Gal. 30c; 5-gal. \$1.30.

Brooms

Genista fragrans (Sweet Broom). This is one of the most brilliantly beautiful shrubs that one can possibly plant for bloom in late spring or early summer. The shrub grows in a very spreading manner, producing long sprays of flowering wood from one to three feet in length, which are solidly covered with bright, yellow flowers. This shrub will show surprising results from a good heavy pruning immediately following the blooming period. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Genista newerensis (Mahogany Broom). This is a variety of Broom not very often planted, but one that will be much appreciated because of its hardiness and unusual flowers. The blossoms appear in early summer and are of a Sweetpea shape with the center portion a deep mahogany red, and the outer, flaring petals a bright canary yellow. The flowers are borne in large spikes on a shrub of rather open, spreading habit of growth. Gal. 35c.



FUCHSIA PHENOMENAL (See page 10)

Grevillea

Grevillea robusta (Silk Oak). This evergreen shade tree is one that has proven very successful with us in Southern California, because our local conditions are similar to its native Australia. The tree attains a height of about 60 feet and is rather columnar in shape. The beautiful, finely cut leaves present a fern-like appearance to the foliage, and during the summer the stiff clusters of orange colored flowers present a very showy spectacle. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Grevillea thelemanniana (Humming Bird Bush). This colorful little shrub comes very close to ever-blooming, in fact during mild winters it will probably be flowering during the winter months. The delicate fern-like foliage gives the plant a very airy appearance, and the beautiful little clusters of bright red flowers make it a thing of beauty in anyone's garden. If there are humming birds in your neighborhood they will be around this plant every day. Plant this shrub in full sun for best results. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Lavender Star Bush

Grewia caffra. This is a comparatively new shrub to our gardens, but one that will bear encouragement. It is a shrub of very spreading nature and attains a maximum height of about 5 feet, is well covered with bright green foliage and small, star shaped, pale lavender flowers. The flowering period of the Grewia is very long, covering practically the entire summer. Gal. 40c.

Guavas

Lemon guava. All of the Guava family are excellent dual purpose plants and this particular one is one of the taller growing types, and therefore can be used for tall screening effects, as well as a plant that furnishes an abundance of fruit. The fruit when ripe will be a clear yellow color and will vary in size from 1 inch up to 2½ inches in diameter. The fruit may be used to very good advantage in the making of jellies. Gal. 35c.

Red strawberry. This is undoubtedly the most ornamental of all the Guava family because of its low, compact growing habit, heavy foliage, and deep red fruit. When ripe the fruit is about one inch in diameter, attractive in color and has a delicious, sweet-tart taste. It has long been famous for use in the making of jam and jellies. This shrub responds well when used as an untrimmed hedge. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Yellow strawberry. The foliage of this type of Guava is of a rich, glossy green color and the plant itself attains graceful, open habit of growth. The fruit is about the same size as the red Guava and is very sweet when ripe. This one, like all the others, is a very prolific fruit bearer. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Hakea

Hakea laurina (Sea Urchin Hakea). This large growing shrub is one of a family that is outstanding in its very hardy characteristics. When once established, the Hakeas will thrive on a minimum of water. The common name of this shrub comes from the appearance of the flower, which is brilliant red in color and resembles the marine sea urchin. The plant attains a height of about 15 feet and is decidedly a sun lover. Gal. 35c.

Hakea suaveolens. Another extremely hardy shrub for hot, dry sections. This will make an excellent plant to use for sunny hill-sides that are to be screened with some plant that requires little, or no attention. The flowers of this variety are white and very inconspicuous. Gal. 35c.

Portuguese Sun Rose

Hellianthemum lasianthus. This is an ideal small, spreading shrub for a sunny rockery. It is of a very spreading habit of growth and seldom attains more than 2 feet in height, but frequently grows to 3 feet across. The flowers resemble miniature single roses, and are borne in profusion throughout the summer. The colors are in subdued tones and the plant as a whole gives out a very cheerful appearance. Gal. 40c.

New Hibiscus

Few shrubs are as beautiful as these lovely Hawaiian importations. Their large single or double flowers are now available in many varied and lovely colors. The glossy foliage and free blooming habit of the Hibiscus makes them one of our most striking shrubs. They prefer full sun and should be situated in protected places, as they are tender.

Hibiscus Agnus Gault. Enormous single subdued pink blossoms. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Hibiscus Buff. Lovely single apricot blossoms. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Hibiscus Double Orange. Large showy double orange blossoms. Gal. 70c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Hibiscus Double Red. Large double dark-red flowers. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Hibiscus Double Yellow. Huge sulphur yellow double flowers. Gal. 70c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Hibiscus Mimiflora. Smaller deep red single blossoms. Hardier. Gal. 35c.

Hibiscus New Glory. Rich maroon single blossoms. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Hibiscus Peach Blow. Extremely double bright pink flowers. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Hibiscus Pure White. Pure white single blossoms. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.50.

Hibiscus White with Coral Center. Single white blossoms with brilliant coral throats. Gal. 70c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Hibiscus Single Pink. Very bright pink blossoms with deep red throats. Smaller than Agnes Gault. Gal. 50c.

Hibiscus Single Scarlet. Beautiful scarlet flowers. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Gold Flower

Hypericum calycinum (Dwarf Gold Flower). This variety has about the smallest bloom of all the Gold Flower family, but they are borne in such profusion that they more than make up for their lack of size. As with all this family, the foliage is good and will make a good effect in anyone's garden. Gal. 35c.

Hypericum moserianum. A sun loving plant whose yellow flowers seem to catch and reflect the sun's rays. The shrub itself attains a height of about 4 feet and has a spreading, rather open type of growth. The waxy, five petalled flowers with delicate stamens, all of a pale yellow color, attain the size of about a silver dollar and are borne profusely throughout the summer. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Hypericum patulum henryi. We have sold a great many of this delightful little shrub and have never found anyone who does not go into ecstasies over its delicate beauty. The stems of the plant present a rather frail appearance and are well covered with very finely veined, elongated leaves. The flowers of a beautiful clear yellow are borne profusely throughout the entire summer and are about as delicately proportioned as any bloom that we know of. The flower petals are about an inch long radiating from the center. The stamens are the same color, but longer than the petals, and stand up from the center of the flower to present a beautiful, fairy-like effect. This plant attains a height of about 2 feet and wants full sun. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Chinese Hat Plant

Holmskioldia sanguinea. This is a large growing shrub that comes very close to being an everblooming plant, in fact some specimens have produced quantities of flowers throughout the twelve months of the year. Like the Bougainvillea, the bracts are more colorful than the individual flowers, they being an orange to brick-red in color. Long branches of these flowers are produced and will stand very well for bouquet use. The shrub attains a height of from 6 to 8 feet and requires a sunny location where it can get a good supply of water. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Hydrangeas

Hydrangea giant white. This type derives its name from the fact that the individual flowers are of exceptional size and they are a pure white color, making an extremely striking effect when the plant is in full bloom during early summer. Like the other Hydrangeas this one should be planted in a sheltered spot where it can have a liberal amount of moisture in order to get the best results. Gal. 50c.

Hydrangea hortensis. This free flowering shrub has been popular for a great many years and will probably continue to be so. The large, globe-shape clusters of sterile pink flowers present a heavy mass of bloom during early summer. This shrub will attain a height of about 5 feet and grows into a very heavy, globe-shaped plant. It will do better if it does not get the full afternoon sun and likes a reasonable amount of moisture. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.25.

Hydrangea trophy. A new importation of the old Hydrangea family and one that has a particularly outstanding characteristic in the delicate pink coloring of the very large bloom clusters. The shade of coloring found in the flowers of this variety is quite different from the old type pink to which we have so long been accustomed, it being a good clear, light pink that will add to the cheerfulness of any location in which it might be planted. The foliage is lush and strong, and the shrub itself grows into good compact proportions to about 6 feet in height. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Hydrangea variegata. The variegated form of the Hydrangea is naturally enough not as vigorous growing as the other types but due to its extremely attractive, variegated foliage and pale blue flowers, makes a very striking plant to be used in sheltered locations. This variety does very well under potted and indoor conditions. Gal. 35c.

Holly

Ilex aquifolium (English Holly). This plant should need no description to anyone because of the prominence it is given for Christmas decorations. This shrub will grow satisfactorily in Southern California when planted in moist, partly shaded locations and will produce an abundance of the beautiful leaves for which it is famous. Gal. 50c.

Ilex cornuta (Chinese Holly). This variety of Holly has been encouraged in Southern California because it will produce a more abundant crop of berries than the English variety under our local conditions. The foliage is not quite as prickly as the regular type, but the deep, glossy green leaves make this shrub one which is very attractive throughout the entire year. Gal. 60c.

Blue Trumpet Bush

Lochroma lanceolata. A very rapid growing shrub, attaining a height of about 8 feet. The erect, slightly arching stems will be covered profusely with very heavy clusters of long, tubular flowers of beautiful blue coloring. The individual flowers are usually over 2 inches long. This shrub will do best in a sunny location, although it will stand partial shade. Gal. 35c.

Holly Leaved Sweet Spire

Itea illicifolia. Splendid shrub for foliage effect; heavily covered with glossy, dark green leaves resembling English Holly. Combine these leaves with Pyracantha berries for perfect Christmas decorations. Inconspicuous, fragrant white flowers borne on long, graceful catkins. Gal. 35c.

English Lavender

Lavender vera. This is the true English Lavender which has been popular for centuries because of the aromatic fragrance of the preserved flower clusters. The plant grows into a low spreading shrub, attaining a maximum height of about 3 feet and of about equal spread. The fragrance of the flowers is always desirable and no old-fashioned garden would be complete without some of these plants. Gal. 35c.



CISTUS LADANIFEROUS MACULATUS (See page 9)

Meyer Lemon

(See outside back cover)

Lion's Tail

Leonotis leonorus. A fast growing, sun loving shrub that produces quantities of brilliant, burnt orange flowers which are extremely odd in appearance. The blossoms appear in whorls at every joint of the new growth, with the individual flowers being long and tubular and very fuzzy. With proper pruning, this plant can be kept in bloom 12 months of the year. Gal. 35c.

Lemon Verbena

Lippia citriodora. This is a large growing, rather irregular shrub which has long been famous for its aromatic foliage. The flowers appear throughout the summer in tiny clusters resembling an old-fashioned bouquet. The leaves are long and slender and give off a delightful aroma when crushed. This shrub responds well to consistent pruning. Gal. 35c.

Tea Trees

Leptospermum chapmani (Pink Tea Tree). Another Australian importation which has proven very successful with us. It attains a height of about 8 feet and grows with a generally erect form. The flowers which are borne heavily during late spring and early summer are of a beautiful rose pink color that combines beautifully with the delicate foliage of the slender stems. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Leptospermum laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). This is a small tree that should be used more as a specimen plant where it can be allowed to attain its natural proportions. The grayish foliage which heavily covers the very fine stems, lends a very graceful symmetry to this plant. The branches are generously covered with small white flowers, resembling apple blossoms, during the spring. This tree attains a height of 15 feet, is sun loving, and especially drought resistant. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Leptospermum reevsi (Compact Tea Bush). This variety is comparatively new and should be used in place of the laevigatum where a low shrubby growth is desired. It will never attain the tree proportions of the laevigatum variety, its habit being to develop a well branched body which is heavily covered with grayish green leaves. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Leptospermum scoparium nicholsi (Red Leptospermum). A slow growing, sun loving variety that is extremely colorful during its period of summer bloom. The flowers are a beautiful light red and appear in profusion on the fine stems, which are well covered with a very lacy foliage of quite a reddish cast. This will be a good shrub to use for foliage contrasts and where a good spot of color is wanted in sunny shrub groups. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Lantanas

Lantana, dwarf pink. An excellent variety to use for a low hedge or specimen plant where a maximum growth of two to three feet is desired. The dainty flower clusters are a combination of yellow, lavender, and pink, pink predominating. Like all the Lantana, they do best in full sun. Gal. 35c.

Lantana, dwarf yellow (Dwarf Yellow Lantana). This is the most compact growing of all the Lantana and attains a height of about two feet. When used as an untrimmed hedge in a sunny location it is at its best and is studded with small, clear yellow clusters of flowers practically the year around. Gal. 35c; 5 gal. \$1.35.

Lantana, orange. This is one of the larger growing varieties of Lantana and a plant that is very good to use for mass planting effects, where there is plenty of sun. This variety will do better if it is cut back occasionally to promote a thicker growth. Gal. 35c.

Lantana radiation. One of the best of the Lantanas because of its coloring and habit of growth. The tiny flower clusters are a combination of brilliant orange and scarlet, and are borne in great profusion over the plant's entire exterior. The nature of this variety is to be very spreading and frequently a plant will attain a spread of six feet without more than 2 feet of height. Gal. 35c.

Lantana sellowiana (Trailing Lantana). This has long been a popular plant because of the many uses to which it may be put. As a ground cover for sunny beds it is unsurpassed. When used as a trailing plant to hang down over the face of a wall, etc., it is pretty hard to beat. The brilliant pinkish lavender of the small flower clusters will give a spot of color to ones garden at practically any time of the year wherever it is used. The stems of the plant are very fine and well covered with foliage. Gal. 35c.

Lantana, silver pink. Another large growing variety that is excellent when used in large mass plantings in sunny locations. The color combination found in the flower cluster is rather odd, it being a pink and lavender so arranged as to give the flowers a silvery cast when seen from a slight distance. Gal. 35c.

Privet

Ligustrum ciliatum. One of the most ornamental of all the Privet family because of very glossy, light green foliage and beautiful arching stems. Rich creamy white clusters of fragrant flowers borne on twig terminals in late spring. For specimen plants or in large shrub groups this is a hard plant to beat. Gal. 40c; flat, \$5.00.

Ligustrum japonica (Japanese Privet). This is the largest growing of all of the Privets and will attain tree proportions when allowed to grow naturally. This should not be used in a hedge of less than 6 feet in height, but is very satisfactory for this use, or high screen-planting. Gal. 35c; flat \$1.70.

Ligustrum nepalense (Nepal Privet). The most common variety of Privet for hedge use because of its rapid growth and the ease with which it may be kept in trimmed form, bearing a heavy exterior growth of bright green leaves. Will do best when used in hedges from 3 to 5 feet high. Gal. 35c; flat \$1.50.

Ligustrum ovalifolium variegatum (Variegated Privet). Much the same as Nepalense, except for golden variations in leaves. From a short distance a hedge of this shrub appears almost solid yellow. The variations will be less brilliant if the plant is used in a shady location. Gal. 35c.

Ligustrum taxanum. This makes a splendid foliage plant where one wishes a good, dark green foliage borne in a heavy mass. The shrub grows into graceful proportions with arching stems and maintains a good compact head and is hardy in all respects. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Shrub Honeysuckle

Lonicera heckrotii. This variety is rather a spreading, rambling type which will produce an abundance of flowers throughout the entire summer, ranging from May to September. The large flowers are of an orange-yellow color with a crimson tint on the outside. Makes an excellent shrub where a loose, open growth is wanted. 5 gal. \$1.70.

Oregon Grape

Mahonia aquifolia. This has long been a popular plant in landscape use and one which thrives in our local climate. The shrub maintains a compact form with its erect, stiff branches well covered with dark green, holly like foliage. Brilliant, dark yellow flowers appear in the spring, which are followed by small clusters of blue-black berries resembling small grapes. Frequently the cold weather will give the foliage colorful autumn tints. Will stand full sun or shade, and likes moisture. Gal. 40c; 5 gal. \$1.50.

Mahonia illicifolia compacta (Compact Oregon Grape). This is a variety of Oregon grape comparatively new to California and one which is the result of very careful selection. It has all of the toughness and beauty of the preceding variety, plus several features which make it quite an outstanding ornamental shrub. The



LANTANA

plant as a whole retains a very compact form with the compound leaves set very closely together on the stems, with a very glossy texture, causing the plant to fairly glisten in the sun. The individual leaves are beautifully arched and resemble very closely, the English Hollyleaf with its spiny edges. For foundation or group planting you will find this beautiful shrub a wonderful addition to your landscape. Gal. 50c; 12-15" \$1.50.

Golden Medico

Medicago aurea. An ornamental variety of Alfalfa which makes a very showy shrub when used in the garden. Presents a mass of small yellow, sweetpea-like flowers during the summer and grows into a generally spreading, globe-shaped bush. Gal. 40c.

Red Iron Bush

Metrosideros tomentosa. You will find this a beautiful foliage plant of small proportions which retains its good looks for many years. It is by nature a very shrubby, bushy plant sending up a mass of erect, fine branches well covered with medium sized, brilliant green leaves. It has not proven to be much of a flowering plant in this locality but when blooms do appear they will be of a crimson color. This shrub will grow about 3 feet high and will attain about the same amount of spread. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Myoporum

Myoporum laetum. A fast growing, large shrub to about 12 feet, which furnishes a heavy mass of luxuriant, fleshy green leaves. Where one wishes a thick, tall screen effect, we recommend the use of this Myoporum because of its good heavy foliage from the ground up. Will thrive in full sun or partial shade. Gal. 35c.

Bottle Brush

Melaleuca armillaris (Australian Melaleuca). This is one of the lesser known varieties of the Bottle Brush and is a particularly good shrub to use where one wishes a growth to a height of 10 feet. The shrub will do better in full sun and stands severe dryness during the summer months. The flowers of this variety, white in color, are not overly conspicuous, but the bright green, needle-like foliage which is borne on drooping stems give the plant a very soft, pleasing appearance. Gal. 35c.

Melaleuca decussata (Lilac Bottle Brush). Although the foliage of this plant is very tiny, the leaves are so thickly placed on the twigs that it gives the plant a very substantial appearance. The flowers which appear during the summer radiate all around the twig for about an inch of its length and are of a beautiful lilac coloring. The total diameter of these flowers is about the size of one's little finger. The shrub will attain a height of about 12 feet. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Melaleuca Hypericifolia (Scarlet Melaleuca). This is one of the most showy of all of this family, which have been imported from Australia because of the very brilliant scarlet flowers which are larger in size than any of the other varieties, and bright green foliage. The shrub attains a height of about 10 feet and is of a

rather loose, open habit of growth. The scarlet flowers which radiate around the twigs, as do all of the bottle brush group, appear for long periods during the summer and are about 1¼ inches in diameter. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.30.

Melaleuca nesophila (Pink Melaleuca). Until this extremely hardy shrub blooms it could almost be mistaken for a bright green variety of Australian Tea Tree, because the leaves are identical in shape and the habit of growth is similar. The bottle brush type of flowers which appear in summer are a pinkish lavender color but not overly conspicuous on the plant. It makes an excellent shrub for screen planting and is very drought resistant. Gal. 35c.

African Box Wood

Myrsine africana (African Box Wood). A comparatively new plant that has been introduced and we find it excellent for use as a small hedge. It will grow more rapidly than the Box Wood, and seems to do very well in either sun or shade. The foliage and twigs have a slight reddish cast which makes it a very interesting plant to use for hedge purposes. As an individual, untrimmed plant it presents a very attractive form. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Myrtle

Myrtus buxifolia (Large Leafed Myrtle). As a foliage plant of generous proportions you will find this variety of Myrtle a very good one. The glossy, bright green leaves are borne on a frame work of many small branches, which make this shrub especially good for heavy foundation planting. The fuzzy, creamy white flowers which appear in spring are followed by blue-black berries. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.75.

Myrtus communis (Roman Myrtle). This is a fine shrub to use for either specimen plants or as a high-class hedge. The brilliant green of the foliage, together with its compact habit of growth, make it excellent for either purpose. The plant is absolutely hardy in all respects and the leaves have a fragrance very similar to Bay. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Myrtus communis compacta (Compact Myrtle). Practically the same thing goes for this plant as in the preceding variety, except that the compacta is a dwarf plant and should be used in low hedges of not over 18 inches in height, or as small specimen plants of about a 2 foot height. The leaves are small and very compact, which gives the shrub an extremely solid appearance. A hedge of this variety will be a thing of extreme beauty for many years to come. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Myrtus communis minima (Small Leaved Myrtle). The most dwarf of all of the Myrtle family and one which will always attract attention when used in rockeries or as a low border. This plant is so extremely dwarf that it does not develop a head rapidly. It may be used as a border plant without necessitating trimming, and yet always maintain an extremely compact and regular form. Gal. 40c.

Myrtus communis variegata (Variegated Myrtle). This variety has practically the same habit of growth as the true Myrtle, except that it is slightly more open and differs radically in foliage, be-

cause of the creamy white variations which all leaves produce. This will be a beautiful plant to use for foliage contrasts or it can be trimmed into a satisfactory large hedge. Natural height, about 10 feet. Gal. 35c.

Heavenly Bamboo

Nandina domestica. We have few shrubs which give us the rich coloring during the winter that the Nandina does, when the coldest weather turns the leaves to various shades of bright reds. The stiff, straight stems, tufted at the top with very graceful foliage, makes this plant a beautiful one to use for foundation or mass planting effects. Large loose spikes of white, star-shaped flowers appear in early summer, which are followed by brilliant scarlet berries. This shrub will thrive in either sun or shade, but will have much finer foliage when grown in the sun. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Oleander (Nerium)

We have several different colors of this extremely hardy tree-shrub and they may all be used for various purposes, some of which we take pleasure in suggesting. As a tree they may be trained on one central stem, removing all sucker wood from the base, and allow it to grow naturally when the head is established. As a shrub they will require little or no attention, except the thinning out of the oldest wood occasionally. They make an excellent small tree for parkway planting and because of their extreme hardiness and drought resistant qualities, they will be highly practical for this use. For avenue planting we would suggest using a combination of colors, because with the long flowering period of all varieties, they will always present a very showy effect. We have the following separate varieties:

Double Red. A beautiful shade of very deep red which might be classed as a maroon. Flowers are about 1½ inches in diameter, with a blooming period from spring to fall. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Mrs. Roeding. We consider this one particularly fine because of the beautiful shade of the salmon pink flowers. This is a particularly free blooming variety and one of the smaller growing of the lot. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Rosea, or Double Pink. This one has the largest individual flowers of them all, frequently attaining a diameter of 2½ inches. The blending of color in the central portions of the flower is exquisite. An abundantly flowering type and one which you will surely enjoy. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Rosea Variegata, or Double Pink Variegated. This one not only has large double pink flowers, but the foliage is very striking with its brilliant variegations of yellow in the leaves. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. cans \$1.50.

Single Pink. The flowers of this type are a rather bright pink and borne heavily enough on the plant to show up at a considerable distance. This one combines with the red and white very satisfactorily. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Single Red. The color of this one is somewhat lighter than the double red and the individual flowers not quite as large, but it is a heavy bloomer and extremely hardy. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Sister Agnes. Although the flowers of this single white type are smaller than some of the others, the abundance of bloom which it produces against the background of bright green foliage makes this one very desirable for many uses. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Osmanthus

Osmanthus aquifolia (Holly Leaved Osmanthus). A very good foliage plant which is frequently mistaken for Holly because of the great similarity to be found in their respective foliage. It attains a height of about 10 feet and bears a small crop of inconspicuous white flowers which are quite fragrant. Gal. 40c.

Osmanthus fragrans (Sweet Olive). We know of no plant that has a more inconspicuous bloom with so great an amount of fragrance. The tiny white flowers are borne in very small clusters at the base of leaves, which frequently hide them completely, but their fragrance is so penetrating that they will not go unnoticed. We have heard this fragrance described in this way: that the flowers smell like green peaches taste. The foliage is good enough to make this a highly ornamental plant as well. It attains a height of about 6 feet. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Princess Flower

Pleroma grandiflora. A rapid growing shrub, about 6 ft., which has startling flowers attaining a size of about 2½ in. The color is a brilliant, rich purple with red, fish-hook-like stamens in the center. The large, pointed, hairy leaves take on beautiful colors of reds and yellows, just prior to dropping, making the plant delightfully colorful during the winter months when it is not in bloom. Gal. 35c.



ENGLISH HOLLY (See page 13)



Flax

Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax). This is the commercial flax of New Zealand, although it is used entirely as an ornamental plant in this country, and one well worth having. The stiff, erect leaves coming from the center of the clump, stand about 5 feet from the ground, forming an exotic appearing plant suggestive of the tropics and very adaptable to Spanish architecture. The plant is very hardy and will do best where it can get a considerable amount of sunshine. Gal. 40c.

Phormium tenax variegata (Variegated New Zealand Flax). The general habit of growth of this variety is practically identical with the plain green type, except that in this one the leaves are inclined to droop a little more and the individual leaves are striped with a greenish white variegation. The two types combine well when used together in landscape work. Gal. 35c.

Holly

Photinia arbutifolia (California Holly). Because state law prohibits the picking of California Holly where it grows in its native state, we advise everyone to have a few of this easily grown shrub in their own yard. The shrub itself makes a very ornamental ever-green plant and grows to a height of about 12 feet, producing large heavy clusters of red Holly berries, which will be ripe and in full color by Christmas. After this shrub is established in its new location you will find that it will produce more berries if it is given very little water. An abundance of water causes excessive leaf growth and a weakened plant which will not produce fruit. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Photinia serrulata (Chinese Photinia). Even if this beautiful shrub never produced any berries it would still be well worth planting because of the splendid foliage and brilliant coloring of the leaves during cold weather. However, this variety of Holly responds very well to our average yard conditions and will give an abundance of berries when given the same care that we give the other shrubs in our gardens. The berries which are produced at Christmas, hang in extremely heavy clusters of large, very brilliant red color. The foliage which covers the plant very heavily, has a beautiful sheen to the surface, and as soon as cold weather sets in will take on a considerable amount of autumn coloring. The shrub grows to about 12 feet tall and will stand sun or partial shade. We heartily recommend this plant for your garden. Gal. 50c; 5 gal. \$1.75.

Pittosporum

There have been many varieties of this family of beautiful shrubs imported to this country and almost without exception they have adapted themselves to our local conditions exceptionally

well. They are primarily foliage plants, yet some types are noted for either their flowers or the beauty of their fruit. The habit of their various growths covers a wide range, so that one may have a Pittosporum in anything from a small shrub to a large tree. We have several varieties listed below which have proven themselves to be very successful for our locality:

Pittosporum eugenioides. This is a tall, slender growing variety which is particularly noted for its very pale green leaves which are borne on almost black stems, which give the plant a very striking effect. Height is about 15 feet and very decidedly a sun lover. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Pittosporum nigricans. This variety grows into a shrub about 10 feet tall with not a great deal of spread. The branches and foliage are very compact, the leaves being quite small and of about the same shade of coloring as the Olive tree. The extremely black stems of this variety give it its name. Gal. 35c.

Pittosporum phillyraeoides. The best description for this beautiful variety is to say that it grows in the form of a miniature weeping willow. The delicate branches well covered with their slender willow-like leaves are extremely weeping, giving the plant a very graceful appearance. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Pittosporum rhombifolium. This is one of the better small trees and one which is particularly beautiful in the fall because of its heavy crop of bright orange berries borne in heavy clusters. This variety gets its name because the general shape of the leaves is that of a rhomboid. The tree grows to a height of about 15 feet. Gal. 40c.

Pittosporum tobira. A low compact foliage plant to about five feet, producing a heavy crop of greenish-white flowers during the summer, which are slightly fragrant. The glossy, rich green foliage of this variety makes it always desirable. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Pittosporum tobira variegata. Identical in growth to the preceding variety, except that the background color of this variety is a pale green with a white variegation, making this shrub excellent for foliage contrast uses. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Pittosporum undulatum (Victorian Box). This variety has enjoyed years of popularity but is just coming into its own as a very satisfactory, large growing tree. The dense foliage and well shaped spreading top make this a tree well worth having in anyone's yard. If used as a shrub be sure that it is planted in a place where it can have plenty of room for expansion. Gal. 35c; 5 gal. \$1.50.

(Turn to page 21)

Choice Subtropical Fruit Trees

California Avocados

Fuerte. This winter bearing variety is the most used for commercial and home planting. The trees are heavy bearers and are extremely frost resistant in comparison with the other thick skinned varieties. 4-5' \$2.25.

Edranol (The New Edranol). This slender upright growing tree bears in the late spring and early summer. The fruit is dark green, pear-shaped, with a small seed. The flesh is of splendid quality and flavor, and does not have any fibers. 4-5' \$2.25.

Nabal. This is the best summer-ripening Avocado in the Avocado sections of California. The round fruit has a smooth leathery green skin, small seeds, and excellently flavored flesh. 4-5' \$2.25.

Puebla (The Popular Puebla). This variety is the most popular late fall and early winter bearing Avocado. The oval fruit is a deep maroon purple in color and its smooth, yellow buttery flesh is of fine quality. 4-5' \$2.25.

Ryan. One of the heaviest and most consistent bearing varieties, this variety has medium sized, oval, green fruit which ripens immediately after the Fuerte season is over. This variety is quite resistant to frost. 4-5' \$2.25.

Benedict. This Avocado, which has proved to be the hardiest of all the varieties, has a small, smooth skinned, black pear-shaped fruit of exceptionally fine quality. 4-5' \$2.25.

Duke (The Hardy Avocado). The fruit of this variety resembles the fruit of the Fuerte except that it is smaller. Any surplus fruit sells well in the market. The Duke will grow almost anywhere in the valleys of California. The tree is a large, vigorous grower. 4-5' \$2.25.

Cherimoya

Whaley. This delicious sub-tropical fruit is a native from the highlands of Ecuador and Peru. The large green heart-shaped fruits have smooth, white flesh which is very creamy. The trees are fast growing and are quite hardy. 3-5' \$2.50.

Citrus Fruits

GRAPEFRUIT

Marsh Seedless

This variety is used almost entirely for commercial plantings. The fruit is practically seedless and is very juicy. A large spreading tree, it also has ornamental value. Two-year trees \$1.50.

Kumquat

Nagami kumquat. The small oval orange-colored fruits of this tree make a delicious marmalade. They are borne in great abundance throughout the year. This small 8-foot tree makes an ideal ornamental accent. Two-year trees \$2.50.

Limes

Bearss seedless. This large seedless lime is used in both commercial and private planting. The fruit is the largest and finest of the limes and is borne in the middle of the summer. The tree is practically thornless and is slightly harder than the Mexican lime. Two-year trees \$1.50.

Mexican. This semi-dwarf lime is also used commercially. The fruit is small, richly flavored and is borne in heavy lots throughout the year. Two-year trees \$1.50.

Dwarf rangpur lime. This dwarf variety is much harder than either the Bearss seedless or the Mexican. The fruit looks much like a tangerine. This lime is a very heavy bearer. Two-year trees \$1.50.

Rangpur Lime

Lime, rangpur. As the name suggests, this is a lime from India and makes a highly ornamental as well as useful small tree. The skin of the fruit is orange color, as is the flesh, which is of excellent quality, and the tree itself is a very prolific bearer. It is also about the hardiest from a standpoint of frost of all the Limes. Gal. 75c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Guavas

These handsome medium-sized shrubs make a splendid ornamental hedge. The clear compact foliage is very glossy and is equal to any of the ornamentals. The fruits are fine for eating and make a delicious jelly.

Strawberry guava. This handsome hardy shrub produces delicious deep-red fruits which are about the size of large strawberries. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Yellow strawberry guava. The yellow fruit of this variety is slightly larger and has the finest flavor. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Lemon guava. This variety produces very large fruits which are about the size of the pear. The shrub grows more rapidly and is more tender than the two strawberry guavas. Gal. 35c.

Feijoa (Pineapple Guava). This variety has long oval fruits, which are always borne in abundance because the flowers don't need cross-pollination. This gray foliated shrub attains the height of 15 feet but can be kept much smaller by pruning. The flowers are quite showy with their conspicuous red stamens. Gal. can 35c; 5-gal. \$1.30.

Loquat

Eriobatria japonica. This handsome, small evergreen tree bears small oval, yellow fruits which make a fine jelly. For ornamental purposes alone, this tree is very satisfactory. The foliage is dark green and very leathery. The habit of growth is compact and neat. Seedling, gal. 35c; seedling, 5-gal. \$1.50; grafted, 5-gal. \$2.50.

The Best Olive Tree

Olive manzanillo. If one wishes to grow olives for pickling use, this is an excellent variety to use, because of their early ripening quality, as well as their large size. The tree itself is an extremely vigorous grower and will develop into an exceedingly attractive ornamental tree in a comparatively few years, if given a little attention. It will grow rapidly if given water and cultivation, and when they have attained a desired size they can be neglected without endangering the life of the tree in any way. 1-gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.00; tubs \$5.00.

Limequat

Eustis limequat. The fruit of this variety, which resembles a yellow lime, is a cross between a lime and a Kumquat. It is very useful for beverages. The tree is small and is a rapid grower. Two-year trees \$2.00.

Mandarin Oranges

(Tangerines)

Satsuma. This is the hardiest of all of the citrus fruits that we grow. The tree does not grow over 8 feet high and has a very neat appearance. The fruit is loose skinned, juicy and very tender. This variety bears when it is very young. Two-year trees \$2.00.

Dancy. Most of the commercial plantings are made of this variety. It is a strong grower. The fruit is intensely orange and is very delicious. Two-year trees \$1.75.

Oranges

Ruby Blood. This is the best variety of the blood oranges. When the fruit is fully ripe the flesh is a deep red. It bears from February to May. Two-year trees \$1.75.

The New Robertson Navel Orange. This new variety is remarkable in its ability to bear fruit when it is very young. Year-old trees have been known to bear numerous large fruits. The older trees have tremendous crops. Fruits appear 3 weeks earlier than the fruits of the Washington Navel and are equal to them in all respects. U. S. Plant Patent No. 126. One-year trees \$2.50; two-year trees \$3.00.

Washington Navel. The fruit of this famous winter orange is unexcelled because of its seedless habit, juiciness and size. The fruiting season is from December to April. Two-year trees \$1.50.

Valencias. This variety is the best summer orange. The medium size, juicy fruits of this tree are available throughout the summer and fall months. The tree is the largest of all of the citrus varieties. Two-year trees \$1.50.

Select Hardy Deciduous Fruit Trees

Apples

Delicious. The large, conical, brilliant red apples of this variety have a delightfully mild flavor. The flesh is crisp and very juicy. November. 50c.

Yellow Bellflower. The pale yellow, oblong fruits of this standard variety are the best for cooking. October. 50c.

Transcendent Crab Apple (the best Crab Apple). These fine little fruits can not be equaled for jelly and preserves. The attractive, medium sized yellow fruits are beautifully striped with red. 50c.

Apricots

Newcastle. This is one of the earliest Apricots to ripen. The medium sized round, pale orange fruits ripen in May. 50c.

Blenheim. This variety is very similar to Royal but is preferred because it is the heaviest and most consistent producer of all the Apricots. June. 50c.



MOORPARK APRICOT

Royal. The medium size, orange-yellow fruits of this variety have proved very popular for home plantings because one tree will prove satisfactory in all respects. Early June. 50c.

Tilton. This large heart-shaped Apricot is finely flavored, sweet and juicy. Middle June. 50c.

Moorpark. This large Apricot has the highest quality and the finest flavor of all the Apricots. However, it is a shy bearer, particularly near the coast. July. 50c.

Cherries

Tartarian. This fine eating cherry along with the Bing is used almost entirely for commercial planting. The sweet, rich and juicy fruits are borne in early June. It is a good pollinizer for the Bing and other sweet cherries. 50c.

Richmond. This leading sour cherry ripens in early June. It grows well in the southern California coastal and valley districts. 50c.

Morello. The fruits of this variety are borne in abundance in the coastal and valley districts of southern California. Handsome dark winered fruits ripen in June. 50c.

Bing. The fruit of this variety is dark red and is extremely delicious. Its firm fruit makes it good for canning. 50c.

Royal Ann (Napoleon). This large sized, pale yellow cherry is the leading variety used for canning. The flesh is firm and sweet. The trees bear great quantities of fruit in late June. 50c.

Delicious California Figs

Brown Turkey. One of the finest figs in California, these purplish-brown figs with their light pink flesh are truly delicious. The fruit is extremely large and is borne in abundance. To produce the largest fruits the trees should be pruned heavily in the winter. 50c.

Kadota (Kadota Fig). These medium sized waxy yellow figs are extremely rich and sweet. Commercially this variety is the best for drying. It bears very heavy crops throughout the summer and it prefers the hot dry summers of the interior valleys. 50c.

Mission. This variety grows well in all sections. The California Black Fig, as it is called, has medium sized, purplish black fruits with brownish pink flesh. Larger crops are produced if the tree is left unpruned. 50c.

Grapes

Black Morocco. This grape bears huge, round, purplish black berries which are sweet and crisp. The bunches are large and compact. October. 15c.

Christmas. This fast growing hardy variety produces blue purple grapes similar to the Concord. It is especially fine for arbors and trellises. October. 15c.

Flame Tokay (the Beautiful Tokay Grape). The berries of this leading table grape have a rich red color with a lilac bloom. They are oblong in shape and have a sweet flavor. They pack well. October. 15c.

Lady Finger (Rish Baba). This grape has crisp white berries which are long and slender. They are borne in large long bunches. Late September. 15c.

Malaga. This large, oval, yellowish green grape has a sweet flavor which is so desirable for a table grape. The berries are borne in large loose cluster. This variety prefers a hot climate. August. 50c.

Mission. This variety bears medium sized black grapes in enormous loose bunches. It is one of the standard wine grapes. September. 15c.

Black Muscat (Muscat Hamburg). The flavor of this grape is the richest of any that we offer. These large black berries are unexcelled in flavor. August. 15c.

Muscat. Everyone is familiar with this famous table and raisin grape. The large, round, green berries have a delightful fragrant flavor. It is used also in the manufacture of Muscatel. The vine grows equally well in the coastal or interior valleys. September. 15c.

Niagara. This large pale-green grape is a standard variety like the Concord. August. 15c.

Pearl of Csaba (the Earliest Grape). This small, delicious, amber colored grape is an introduction from Hungary. It is almost seedless and has a muscat flavor. June. 15c.

Pierce (California Concord). This strong growing vine bears fruits which are similar to the Concord. However, it is more adapted to the California climate than that species. August. 15c.

Ribier. This enormous blue-black grape is very ornamental for fruit decoration. The bunches are of medium size, and are borne in large crops. This grape has a delicious sweet flavor and therefore is a leading commercial grape. August. 15c.

Rose of Peru (Black Prince). This fine arbor grape produces large loose bunches of big round black berries, which are of excellent flavor. This variety also makes a fine wine. September. 15c.

Thompson Seedless (the Famous Thompson Seedless Grape). This variety which has been used so extensively in the commercial market for both table grapes and raisins, will furnish your garden with a bounteous supply of small, greenish, mild flavored grapes. August. 15c.

Zinfandel (the Best Known Wine Grape). This variety produces enormous quantities of compact bunches of small, juicy, sweet, black grapes. It is a dependable bearer and is therefore used commercially for wine. September. 15c.

Nectarines

Gower. In early June, large, round, pale green overspread with deep red, fruits make their appearance. The earliness and firmness of the fruit makes it a good commercial seller. 50c.

Gold Mine. This variety comes from New Zealand and is liked for its great red and yellow fruits which have juicy white flesh of exceptional flavor. Early August. 50c.

Stanwick. California's leading Nectarine, this variety has extremely large fruits, which have a pale green shaded with purple color. Early August. 50c.

Quetta. The fruits of this excellent cling-stone variety is borne in early August. It is extra large and has a highly colored skin. 50c.

Peaches

Mayflower. The medium sized, creamy white fruits of this variety are the first to ripen of all of the peaches. They are semi-freestone and have white, juicy flesh. 50c.

Australian Saucer. The fruit of this variety has a peculiar flat shape, is white-skinned, and is white-fleshed. Mild winter climates do not affect its crop of fruit. The fruit ripens in June. 50c.

Early Imperial. The fruit of this yellow-fleshed peach ripens in late June, and therefore, is one of the leading early, yellow free-stone for commercial and home plantings. 50c.

Strawberry. This variety has small white, red checked fruits which ripen in July. Their white flesh has a delicious flavor and is very juicy. 50c.

Babcock. This new peach is indisputably the most popular Southern California peach. The mild winters do not affect its bearing qualities and the fruit is superior. The tree is a fast grower and bears the next summer after planting. The fruit has delicious, rich flavored white flesh and smooth red cheeked skin. 50c.

Early Crawford. This large round peach is one of the best early yellow peaches. The gold mottled with red fruits have a yellow flesh which is streaked with red at the pit. 50c.

Lukens Honey. This variety bears delicious small greenish white fruits in August. It is one of the best varieties for home use because it never fails to bear a good crop. 50c.

J. H. Hale. Every one knows the large round, golden splotted with red fruits of this variety. The yellow meat is very firm and is good for eating. August. 50c.

Elberta. This variety bears good sized, oval, yellow fruits with red cheeks. The flesh is juicy and well flavored. The tree is a consistent bearer. 50c.

Rio Oso Gem. This peach is similar to the J. H. Hale in appearance but it ripens two weeks earlier. The quality is much superior to the Hale. The fruit is huge and its yellow flesh has a delicious flavor. August. 60c.

Krummel. This late freestone peach has a good market value. The fruits are lemon yellow blended with crimson in color. The flesh is yellow shaded to red at the pit. These large sized fruits ripen in September. 50c.

White Heath Cling. This fine cling for home use has light cream-colored fruits which are pink on the sunny side. The flesh is juicy, tender, and of rich flavor. 50c.

Miller's Late. The peaches of this yellow freestone are of exceptional quality and are borne in November. The tree is a heavy dependable bearer. 50c.

Canning Peaches

Peaks Cling. The large, uniform, round, clear yellow fruits of this cling are unexcelled for canning. August. 50c.

Sims Cling. This variety is the leading commercial cling of Southern California because it is a consistent bearer. The medium large fruit is golden yellow in color. The flesh is clear yellow to the pit. 50c.

Pears

Bartlett. This large juicy pear is the most widely used pear for commercial and home plantings in California. The tree is a fast grower and bears the best of all of the pears in Southern California. August. 50c.

Beurre D'Anjou. This tree is an excellent pollinizer for the Bartlett. Its fruits are pale yellow tinged with rust. They are extremely large and are delicious. October. 50c.



TARTARIAN CHERRY



BARTLETT PEAR

Winter Nelis. This is the standard late ripening variety pear. Its fruit is small, with a rust cheek. The flavor is delightful. It is resistant to delayed foliation so bears well in Southern California. 50c.

Japanese Persimmon

Hachiya. This is the leading commercial persimmon. The large conical fruit is a beautiful vermilion color when ripe. Though astringent when green, the fully ripened fruit is very mild. The brilliant color of the leaves in the fall makes a nice ornamental accent. 85c.

New Jumbu Persimmon

Jumbu. This variety has fruits which are extremely large and non-puckery. 6-8' \$1.50; 4-6' \$1.35.

Fugu. This variety has large flattened fruits which are never puckery. The fruit may be eaten when hard. The tree produces when very young. 4-6' \$1.20; 6-8' \$1.35.

Plums

Apex Plumcot. This variety is a cross between an Apricot and a plum. The fruits, pinkish red in color, have a honey-colored flesh. They are large globular in shape and ripen in early June. 50c.

Santa Rosa. This widely planted plum has delicious, maroon, oval shaped fruits. The flesh is amber colored veined with crimson. The tree bears good crops despite our mild winter seasons. Late June. 50c.

Improved Satsuma. The fruits of this variety are a deep red color outside and in. They have a fine flavor and are delicious for both eating and canning. To secure good crops, the tree should be planted near other varieties. The juicy, tender, blood red fruits of this variety, in our opinion, excel any of the others in flavor. Late July. 60c.

Wickson. This large heart-shaped plum has an amber shaded with red skin. Its flesh is fresh and sweet. Late August. 50c.

Green Gage. The medium sized, oval shaped, green fruits of this well-known variety are more suitable to northern districts and higher altitudes. Late August. 50c.

Damson. These small, oval, deep blue purple plums have a very tart amber flesh which is especially good for jams. The trees can be depended upon for large crops no matter what the climatic conditions. September. 50c.

Wonderful Pomegranate

The large and colorful fruit of this variety has rich garnet flesh which is very juicy and of excellent flavor. 50c.

California Prunes

Sugar. These large purple prunes are very sugary and tender. We recommend this variety for home planting southern California, because it produces well in all sections. July. 50c.

Standard. The most handsome of all of the prunes, the large deep purple, oval fruits of this variety have a tender, juicy, amber colored flesh which is very delicious. This variety produces well in all sections of Southern California. August. 50c.

French Improved. This is the standard commercial drying variety in California. Its large deep purple oval fruits are borne in great quantities. September. 50c.

Quinces

These hardy trees bear fruit which is excellent for preserves. The bushes are hardy and do well in California.

Pineapple. This variety has a round, short-necked, golden-yellow fruit, which has a fragrance suggestive of a pineapple. October. 50c.

Smyrna. This variety bears huge round golden fruits which are very fragrant. October. 50c.

Berries and Nuts

Blackberries

Cory Thornless. This large, jet black berry has extremely small seeds. The flavor is very sweet. This variety is good for home use because the canes are thornless. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Crandall's Early Blackberry. This variety produces great quantities of sweet, medium sized blackberries. They ripen in June and July. A lighter crop is produced in the fall. The big upright bushes do not need support. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Himalaya Blackberry. This variety bears medium sized black juicy berries over a long season from June until late fall. It needs a trellis. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Kosmo Blackberry. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 39). The large black berries of this variety are 1½ to 2 inches in length and are very sweet and tender. The vine is a vigorous grower and bears huge crops which usually ripen in June. It needs a trellis for support. Rooted tips: 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Mammoth. The berries of this variety are very similar to the Cory Thornless. However, the vine is a rampant grower, is thorny, and is a more abundant producer. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Giant Boysenberries

Boysenberry. This variety was introduced especially because of its adaptability to the southern California climate. It is now found that it grows equally well in the east. These berries are rapidly becoming the most used of all the berries. They are large (1½ to 2 inches), extremely well flavored and colored a deep blue purple. The bushes bear large crops each year. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100. 2-year transplants: 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

The New Thornless Boysenberry

Thornless Boysenberry. Here is a new introduction which is completely thornless. The fruit is of the same quality as the Giant Boysenberry but it ripens 10 days earlier. Rooted tips, 50c.

Dewberries

Gardena Dew. This is the only dewberry which does well in southern California. The small delicious red fruits resemble small soft blackberries. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10.

Loganberries

These vigorous growing vines produce large quantities of long dark red berries. Their excellent acid flavor is fine for jams and preserves. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100. 2-year transplants: 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

Raspberries

Cumberland Black Cap. This is the leading black raspberry. The fruit is large and keeps well for the market. The flavor is delicious. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Cuthbert. This is the finest red raspberry for this section. The deep red fruits are large, tender, and have a delicious flavor. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Lloyd George. This new introduction from England bears the largest red raspberries of any of the varieties. It is a heavy bearer and the fruits are borne in huge clusters. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

St. Regis. This is one of the leading red raspberries. The berries are medium sized and are finely flavored. Rooted tips: 10c each; 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Select Strawberries

Blakemore. This strawberry excels in color, earliness, quality of the berry and size of crop. The rose color of the berry remains brilliant after picking and the berry keeps well. 20c per 10; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Carolina (Missionary). This berry is particularly adapted to the hot interior valleys. It also grows in poor sandy soils. It is a heavy producer of a good quality of fruit. 20c per 10; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

The New Dorsett. The big firm bright red berries of this variety are exceptionally sweet and juicy. Introduced in 1934, this variety is now the leading commercial strawberry. It produces very heavy crops usually two a season. 20c per 10; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Progressive. This berry has a very rich flavor. It is of medium size and has a long pointed shape. The plant is a prolific bearer and has a long season (three months). 20c per 10; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

Rockhill. This variety is the best of the new everbearing types. The berries are very large and colorful. The plants do not send out runners so more fruit is produced. This is the variety used for potted plants. 60c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Youngberry

This popular variety is now being somewhat replaced by the Boysenberry. The deep purple berries are practically seedless and have a distinctive flavor. The vine is a vigorous grower and a heavy producer. It should be trained on a trellis. Rooted tips: 10c each; 2-year transplants: 15c each.

Artichokes

French Green Globe. This is the best artichoke for market or home use. It produces large buds of fine flavor. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Asparagus

Mary Washington. This popular variety produces great numbers of tender tips quite early in the season. It is the leading commercial variety and is rust resistant. 20c per 10; \$1.50 per 100.

Currants

Perfection. These bright red currants have a mildly acid flavor. Good crops are borne where conditions are suitable. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Gooseberry

Oregon Champion. These round, translucent green berries will enhance your garden. However, they do not bear well in the lowlands of southern California. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

Horseradish

Supply these plants with ample moisture and you will be repaid with meaty, large sized roots which are so useful for sauces and pickles. 10c each.

Rhubarb

Cherry. This variety has large bright red stalks which are of splendid quality. 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

Strawberry. This variety produces great numbers of stalks. It is the strongest grower and is more hardy. The stalks are a lighter pink. 20c each; 10 for \$1.50.

Almonds

To secure cross pollination, two or more varieties of almonds should be planted together. Good combinations are Nonpareil with Drake and Texas; Nonpareil with Ne Plus Ultra; Ne Plus Ultra with I. X. L.

Drake. This good commercial almond adapts itself well to all almond districts. The nuts are round, medium sized and soft shelled. It is a good pollinizer for Nonpareil. 50c.

Nonpareil (Californias Finest Almond). The smooth plump kernels and paper thin shells of this variety are borne consistently and in great numbers. The tree does very well in all almond districts. 50c.

Ne Plus Ultra. The nuts of this variety are large, oblong and have a soft corky shell. It is a good pollinizer for Nonpareil. 50c.

I. X. L. This variety bears clean nice-appearing elongated nuts which have a soft shell. 50c.

Texas. This variety is a late bloomer and is a good pollinizer for Nonpareil and Drake. It produces heavy crops of small plump soft shelled nuts. 50c.

Chestnuts

Contrary to the general opinion the chestnut does very well in California. These trees, which are extremely beautiful as ornamental shade trees, consistently bear large crops of nuts.

Marron Combale. This variety produces the largest and finest nut. It is a beautiful spreading tree. 6-8' \$2.00.

Walnuts

These lovely spreading shade trees grow well all over California except in the desert and mountain regions. In planting them be sure to give them plenty of room.

Placencia. This is the most planted variety for commercial use. The nuts are large and have a thin strong shell. 4-6' 75c; 6-8' \$1.00; 8-10' \$1.50.

Eureka. This variety has very large elongated nuts which have cream colored waxy kernels. The nut is superior to the Placencia but it is not borne on as young trees or in so great crops. The tree is harder than the Placencia. 4-6' 75c; 6-8' \$1.00; 8-10' \$1.50.

Eastern Black Walnuts

Thomas. This new selected strain of Black Walnut will grow well in southern California. It has a comparatively thin shell which may be cracked easily. The tree makes a handsome specimen and bears while quite young. 6-8' \$1.20.

Monrovia Nursery's Choice Grass Seeds

We have endeavored to handle only the best grass seeds. Our seeds have a high percentage of germination and are weed free.

The prices quoted below are subject to change.

Bermuda. This seed is recommended for a hot dry lawn. One pound covers 200 sq. feet. 40c a lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This hardy grass grows well in southern California and is the basis for most of our lawns. One pound covers 150 sq. feet. 35c a lb.

Pacy's Rye. This seed makes a good shady lawn for dry climates. One pound covers 100 sq. feet. 25c a lb.

Poa Trivialis. This seed is fine for a shady lawn. One pound covers 150 sq. feet. 65c a lb.

Red Top. This seed makes a coarse durable turf. It grows quickly. One pound covers 150 sq. feet. 40c a lb.

White Clover. 90c a lb.

Monrovia Nursery's Special Lawn Mixture. This fine mixture is especially good for sunny lawns. It is made up of blue grass, clover and other selected species. One pound of seed will cover 150 sq. feet. 65c a lb.

Shady Lawn Mixture. This special mixture of grass seeds has been combined to make the best possible lawn for shady places. One pound of seed will cover 150 sq. feet. 60c a lb.



Seaside Bent. This seed makes a lovely velvet textured lawn. It requires plenty of water and care but is well worth it. One pound covers 300 sq. feet. 85c a lb.

FLOWERING EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

Cape Plumbago

Plumbago capensis (Cape Plumbago). This is a rambling, spreading type of shrub, which makes an excellent plant to trail down from the top of a wall or to cover a comparatively large area. It is extremely free blooming, the pale blue flowers being borne in large clusters about 3 inches across. It has an exceptionally long blooming period and frequently, during a mild winter will bloom all year around. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.30.

Poinsettia

Poinsettia, giant double. This is a wonderful improvement on the well known Christmas flower, and is one which is rapidly growing in popularity. The flowers are much the same as the old conventional Poinsettia, except that the center section is extremely well filled with a mass of brilliant petals. Gal. 50c.

Delmais Polygala

Polygala delmaisiana. This beautiful importation from Italy is one of the most free blooming, small shrubs that one could possibly obtain. The shrub attains a height of about 3 feet and grows with a very regular, globe-shaped head, composed of fine branches well covered with a grayish-green foliage. This beautiful shrub is a constant bloomer and during the summer months is almost a solid mass of delicately tinted flowers, resembling in appearance, a cross between a sweet pea and an orchid. The color of the bloom is very light purple with white markings at the base of the petals, with the central portion of the flower having an orchid-like fringed tube giving the blossoms an extreme delicacy. This shrub is a decided sun lover and will thrive on a minimum of irrigation and cultivation. You can always depend on this shrub to furnish sprays for house bouquets. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Cherry

Prunus caroliniana (Carolina Cherry). This hardy evergreen makes a very beautiful small tree to a height of about 20 feet. It is extremely hardy to all conditions and because of the small root system will make a very satisfactory tree for narrow parkways. The foliage is heavy enough to make a dense shade and it is a tree that will require little in the way of pruning. Gal. 35c.

Prunus ilicifolia (California Cherry). An extremely hardy native California shrub that does particularly well at high altitudes but one that will thrive in the lower regions also. The small, glossy, Holly-like foliage makes excellent Christmas greens and the shrub itself grows into a low compact, spreading bush to about 4 feet. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Prunus integrifolia (Catalina Cherry). This is a splendid native shrub that grows into rather large proportions and is always heavily covered with glossy, dark green foliage. The fruit, resembling cherries in appearance, and of about the same size, are edible, but the pit is so large that there is little of value to eat on them. This shrub is extremely drought resistant and will do well in either sun or shade and will stand trimming successfully. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Laurel

Prunus laurocerasus (English Laurel). The English laurel makes one of the best foliage plants for full or partial shade that we have, although it will do very well with some sun, particularly that of the morning hours. The foliage is a deep, glossy green and appears in heavy masses on the erect, spreading branches. Responds well to trimming, but will grow into a beautifully proportioned plant if allowed to grow naturally. Height, about 8 feet. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). We know of no shrub that will present a more striking appearance than does his Portugal laurel at time of bloom and just prior to that period. The flowers

appear in heavy masses of white clusters at the tips of every branch, at which time the shrub is almost bare of leaves, except a few which are colored in very brilliant reds, bronze, and yellow. These leaves hang straight down along the stems, giving the plant a very odd, and yet highly colorful appearance. The shrub attains a height of about 8 feet and is a beautiful one to use for background planting, where a heavy mass of foliage is desired. Gal. 40c.

Firethorn

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. One of the lower growing varieties of *Pyracantha* which has long been popular for hedge use, because with its extremely thorny branches it makes a barrier which is very discouraging for any one to attempt to pass. The foliage is almost a black green, which furnishes a beautiful background for the brilliant orange berries appearing in profusion in late fall. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Pyracantha lalandi monrovia. This is a new development of the old-time Lalandi Firethorn and one which we consider quite an improvement on the original. It is a good tall growing variety and is well covered in late fall with heavy masses of orange berries. The foliage is a good dark green, making the shrub excellent for background use. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Pyracantha rogeriana aurantiacum. This variety is one which produces lighter colored berries than do the majority, and is one which we feel to be well worth planting because it is a good vigorous grower, and is well covered with attractive foliage. The berries are a rather light orange and are produced in sufficient masses to make it a very attractive shrub during the fall. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

***Pyracantha rosedale* (Rosedale Firethorn)**. See outside back cover.

***Pyracantha yunnanensis* (Yunnan Firethorn)**. This variety, which was originally imported from the Province of Yunnan in China, is particularly desirable because of its odd habit of growth, as well as the good crop of brilliant berries which it produces. This variety is by nature extremely spreading and because of this characteristic makes a beautiful trimmed hedge. The spreading growth can be encouraged by pinching off the tip growth of an upright branch, which will cause the side branches to grow out almost horizontally, but with a slight droop. The fall berries are a very brilliant red and large in size. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.25.

Pyracantha yunnanensis garberi. This is a very fine variety which produces beautiful masses of brilliant berries. This is a comparatively low growing type with good, light green foliage borne on rugged branches. The berries which appear in heavy masses, are a very brilliant red and at the time of their ripening hang so heavily on the plant that you wonder how the stems can support them. Like all *Pyracantha* they will do their best when planted in full sun. Gal. 50c.

Indian Hawthorn

Raphiolepis ovata. This will prove to be a highly satisfactory shrub where one wishes slow growth of not great height. The thick, leathery, dark green leaves give the shrub a good appearance the year around, and this attractive feature is enhanced by clusters of pinkish white flowers in the summer, which are followed by large, blue-black berries about the size of small grapes. The plant attains a height of 3 feet with a good liberal spread, and constantly presents a good solid mass of foliage. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Variegated Coffee Berry

Rhamnus alternifolia variegata. This splendid variation of our native chaparell makes a very good addition to the plants which may be used for tall background or screen uses. The foliage contains a whitish variegation in the leaves which give the plant a silvery appearance from a slight distance. The shrub grows into a much branched, heavily foliated plant to about ten foot height. It is extremely hardy and will do very well in full sun or partial shade. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Rosemary

Rosmarinus officinalis. This herbaceous plant has long been a necessity in any old-fashioned or kitchen garden, although the plant makes a very ornamental one along with its utility qualities. The foliage has a delightful aromatic fragrance, and the whole top of the plant will be thickly covered during the summer with small spikes of lavender flowers. The maximum height of the shrub is from 2 to 3 feet. Gal. 35c.

Paraguay Night Shade

Solanum rantonetti. This free blooming shrub of the potato family is one which will give an abundance of bloom in your garden when planted in sunny location. The flowers, which appear all summer long, are a deep bluish-purple with a tiny bright yellow center and about the size of a five-cent piece. The shrub will

attain a height of about 4 feet and grows in a rather loose, spreading habit. This is one shrub that will thrive on neglect because too much water or cultivation will cause it to produce leaf growth instead of flowers. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Australian Blue Bell

Sollya heterophylla. There are few shrubs that give us the dainty blue flowers and graceful foliage that does this one. This plant by nature is extremely hardy and will get along on a minimum of water and thrive in almost any type of soil. The glossy bright green, small leaves are borne on a thick mass of fine branches. Dainty, bell-shaped, light blue flowers are borne all through the shrub during the summer. This plant grows into a very spreading, compact shrub and as it gets older will send up climbing tendrils if given something to twine upon. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Spanish Broom

Spartium junceum. There are few shrubs that will produce a more brilliant mass of color than does this Spanish Broom. The bright, canary yellow, sweet pea-like flowers about a half inch across, are borne in heavy masses on the stiff, erect, leafless stems, starting in early summer. This is a shrub that will thrive on consistent pruning to keep the new growth coming along, which is the best foundation for abundant flowers. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Yellow Oleander

Thevetia nereifolia. Although this shrub is not a true Oleander it resembles that family of plants so closely that it is frequently mistaken for one. The foliage and flowers are very similar in appearance to the Oleander and the color of bloom is a good pale yellow. Inasmuch as there is no true Oleander with a yellow flower this beautiful shrub will take that place. Gal. 40c.

Veronica (Speedwell)

***Veronica andersoni* (Anderson Speedwell)**. This family of shrubs is one which enjoys a moist air and where it is used in the interior sections of Southern California will do much better in a sheltered spot. The shrub grows into a beautifully erect form with very leafy branches which put out terminal spikes of pale blue flowers during the early summer, that are about 4 inches long. This shrub will do better if it is pruned back every year or two. Gal. 35c.

***Veronica buxifolia* (Boxleaf Speedwell)**. Purely a foliage plant. Very low and rambling. Excellent in rockeries. Small, round leaves set thickly on the crooked little branches and are of a grayish-green color. The flowers of this type are rather inconspicuous, but are white in color and borne in small terminal spikes. Gal. 35c.

***Veronica imperialis* (Royal Speedwell)**. One of the best Veronicas from ornamental standpoint; showy reddish green foliage with brilliant royal purple flowers at tips of every branch. About 3 feet high and well covered with foliage. Gal. 35c.

Snowball

***Viburnum japonica* (Japanese Snowball)**. This is a very fine foliage plant and is frequently mistaken for the English laurel because of its very rich green, massive foliage. The shrub will attain a height of from 8 to 10 feet and will stand a sunny location much better than will the English laurel. It may be trimmed as a hedge or will take on beautiful proportions when allowed to grow naturally. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

***Viburnum odoratissimum* (Fragrant Snowball)**. One of the best dual purpose shrubs we have to offer; a very fine foliage plant with heavy masses of rich green leaves; also produces fragrant clusters of white flowers during early summer. Grows 6 to 8 feet and will stand a sunny or shady location equally well, on moderate amount of water. Hard to beat for landscape foundation planting or informal shrub screen. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Viburnum robusta. Comparatively new variety; particularly free of mildew and can therefore be used in shady locations. Similar to tinus variety in appearance but leaves are a good deal more round and somewhat more prolific. Because of this desirable characteristic an excellent shrub to use for medium-sized hedges or general landscape use. 1-gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

***Viburnum suspensum* (Sandankqua)**. This shrub is becoming more and more popular for several well-founded reasons: develops a very solid mass of rich green foliage from ground to topmost branch; is hardy in all respects; will thrive in any climatic conditions in California; will require as little care as any plant we know of. Height 6 to 10 feet; a good screen planting that will be impossible to see through. Pinkish white flower clusters in winter. Gal. 35c; 5 gal. \$1.50.

***Viburnum tinus* (Laurustinus)**. This was for many years a very popular foliage plant for landscape use, and is still a very satisfactory one because of its very deep, rich green foliage and the pinkish white flower clusters which appear abundantly all over the plant. The shrub grows in an erect bushy form to about 8 feet and will do better in a sunny location. Gal. 35c; 5 gal. \$1.50.

Broadleaf Evergreen Trees

Acacias

Acacia Baileyana (Bailey's Acacia). Possibly the most popular of all the flowering Acacias because of its extremely heavy masses of pale yellow flowers in early spring. This Acacia is very fast growing, developing a tree from 15 feet to 25 feet in height with a very spreading habit. This is one of the best trees for quick growth and beautiful effect. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50

Acacia cultriformis (Knife Acacia). This is one of the smaller growing Acacias that attains the proportions of a shrub rather than a tree. Its blooming period is during the summer months, when the branches are well covered with bright yellow fuzzy flower clusters. This shrub does not develop a main stem, but because of its branching habit makes an excellent shrub for hardy background conditions. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Acacia dealbata (Silver Wattle). Where quick shade and a comparatively large tree is desired this plant is one of our best. It attains a height of about 60 feet with a well balanced spreading top. The flowers on this variety are very pale yellow and not spectacular but give it a very pretty appearance during the spring months. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Acacia floribunda (Everblooming Acacia). This is one of the smaller growing tree type Acacias that gives almost the same effect in shape as a weeping willow. This variety flowers over a longer period than any other Acacia that we know of, being in bloom practically all the time. The flowers are pale yellow and well spaced throughout the entire tree. This variety grows to about 20 feet in height and spread. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Acacia latifolia (Broadleaf Acacia). This very spreading variety of Acacia develops very brilliant green foliage of a very dense nature. This feature makes it an excellent plant to use where one wishes a solid screen effect up to 20 feet in height. The natural habit of this variety is to grow as a large spreading shrub. However, it can easily be trained into a single stem tree. The flowers are a bright yellow. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Acacia melanoxylon (Black Acacia). This is probably the longest lived of all the Acacia family. It grows rapidly to approximately 60 feet with a well shaped broad conical head. The older trees develop a very rich dark green foliage. This is an excellent tree where a fast growth and dense shade is desired. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Camphor Tree

Camphora officinalis. This hardy tree has proven itself a very satisfactory importation to Southern California because our climate is very similar to the climate from which the tree was imported. The color of new leaf growth in the spring and the old leaves just prior to their falling give the tree a reddish cast which is very attractive. The average height of this tree is about 30 feet, although there are a few specimens much larger than this. This tree by the way is of the Cinnamon family and the one from which medicinal camphor is made. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Beef Wood

Casuariana stricta. This hardy tree resembles a pine in appearance and is frequently mistaken for one. It is one of the few trees that we have which has consistently maintained its identical characteristics down through the centuries from prehistoric times. Its average height in Southern California is about 50 feet and because of its drought resistant qualities makes an excellent tree to use. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

St. John's Bread

Ceratonia siliqua. Of all the imported trees that we have in Southern California, the Carob tree is possibly the most generally suited to our conditions. It is extremely hardy and as trees go, very clean, and so far has developed no insect or disease pest. The top develops a very dense dark green shade and takes on about the same general shape as our native Live Oaks. This tree will thrive on an absolute minimum of water after once established. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Dragon Palm

Dracena indivisa. One of the best plants that we have, belonging to the Palm family and appropriate for use on Spanish or Mexican architecture particularly. Grows rapidly, maintaining a single stem until it blooms for the first time, at which time it will branch out into two or more heads. The long, pointed, strap-like leaves radiate gracefully from the main head of the plants. Its mature height is about 30 feet. Gal. containers, 35c; 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 4-5 ft., \$1.70.

Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus citriodora (Lemon Scented Gum). Of all the Eucalyptus family, this one is possibly the most graceful and striking in appearance, because of the very straight, pure white trunk and soft, feathery tufts of foliage when seen from a slight distance. It also has one very odd characteristic in that the foliage has a scent usually foreign to the Eucalyptus family, it being similar to that of the lemon verbena. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Eucalyptus corynocalyx (Sugar Gum). This variety attains a height of about 75 feet and grows very fast. This is one of the best varieties to use where the summers get particularly hot and it is also extremely drought resistant. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.



FLOWERING EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Gum). This variety, noted for its flowering ability, very seldom attains a height of over 20 feet, and develops a very compact, spreading top. The large clusters of flaming scarlet flowers appear in masses in the summer. The roots of this variety are less detrimental to surrounding plant life than some of the other Eucalyptus. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$2.00.

Eucalyptus globulus (Blue Gum). This is probably the most generally planted of all varieties because of its extremely fast growth and its desirability for wind-break planting or for fire wood. It attains a height of about 80 feet. After the tree attains a diameter of 6 inches or more it may be cut for fire wood and the stump will throw out new tops which in turn may be cut for a similar purpose, and so on. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.30.

Eucalyptus polyanthemos (Red Fox Eucalyptus). This is a slower growing variety and one that does not attain the extreme height of some of the others, 50 feet being about average for this one. Its very round leaves of grayish color present a striking appearance. Its extreme hardness makes it a very good tree for hot, dry climates. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Eucalyptus pulverulenta (Gray Fox). This is an odd growing tree and one that will attract attention. A comparatively recent importation from Australia and the growth is irregular. The thick, whitish-green leaves which grow opposite each other all along the stems present an appearance that will not be duplicated in any plant that we know of. Gal. containers, 35c.

Eucalyptus rudis (Desert Gum). This variety grows into a very handsome tree, attaining a height of approximately 75 feet. Its dark green pendulous leaves and the shaggy bark on the trunk make this tree a good one for specimen or avenue planting. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Eucalyptus viminalis (Manna Gum). This is one of the tallest growing varieties of them all and a very rapid grower. It seems to thrive on hot weather and is extremely hardy as Eucalyptus go, both as to frost and a limited amount of moisture. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Loquat

Eriobotrya Japonica Seedling. These plants will grow into a small flat topped tree with a very good spread and exceptionally dense foliage. The large stiff, leathery leaves present an odd appearance and the heavy crop of fruit borne in large clusters is about the first fruit to ripen in early spring. A good utility tree. Gal. containers, 35c; 5 gal. containers, \$1.50.

Compact Blue Gum

Eucalyptus globulus compacta. Here is a variety of the blue gum which is well adapted to hedge work. Because of its rapid growth it makes an ideal screening material. As a hedge it can easily be kept at a height of 6-8 feet. Gal. containers, 30c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.



SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA

Southern Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora. This tree should need no description because it is known and admired by everyone. It is one of the most stately trees that we have to offer, because of its very glossy, dark green foliage and enormous pure white flowers. The tree is slow growing, but if one wishes to plant for permanence it would be difficult to get a tree of longer life or one that would be more generally satisfactory. This tree will attain a height of about 60 feet after many years. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Jacaranda

Jacaranda mimosaeifolia. This tree is sometimes referred to as the Blue Acacia, although it is not even remotely related to that family. The extremely delicate fern-like foliage gives a soft,

feathery shade which is always desirable. This tree has one peculiar characteristic in that the leaves are shed in the spring and immediately thereafter the heavy crop of blue flowers appear over the entire tree, borne in large, heavy clusters. The new foliage will appear about the time the tree is in full bloom. It attains a height of about 35 to 40 feet and of liberal spread. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Lagunaria

Lagunaria pattersoni. In our opinion there is no small tree that presents a greater degree of beauty than does the Lagunaria during the blooming period, which covers several weeks of the summer. The exquisite flowers of pinkish-lavender resembling small Hibiscus bloom, are about 1½ inches in diameter and are borne in great profusion over the entire tree. The tree attains a maximum height of about 20 feet and develops into a generally cone-shaped top of good dense foliage. It is extremely hardy, likes lots of sun and after being established will get along on very little water. Gal. containers, 40c.

California Live Oak

Quercus agrifolia. This sturdy tree should need no description to anyone living here, or who has even driven through our countryside, because it is a native tree to be found all over the State. Under average yard conditions this tree can be made to develop quite rapidly, although in its natural state it is a very slow grower. The tree will require little or no training except that of establishing its height of head and from then on it may be left alone to develop naturally into a beautiful, spreading shade tree of exceptional hardiness. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Pepper Tree

Schinus molle (California Pepper Tree). This is one of the first trees to attract the attention of Eastern visitors, with its sweeping branches of feathery foliage and its delicate clusters of red berries. Because of its extreme hardiness it makes a beautiful tree for avenue planting, or may be developed as a shade tree for a location that will not receive much attention in the way of cultivation. The tree is very rapid growing and will attain a height of from 40 to 50 feet. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper Tree). A little known tree, but one which grows into a beautiful shape with a liberal spread and compact head. There is no similarity in appearance to our common California pepper tree, because this one has a broad, compound leaf, the branches are very stiff and the general size is that of a small tree. An oddity of this species is that the trees will be either male or female and require one tree of each sex in order to produce the beautiful small, tight bunches of deep salmon pink berries, which will mature on the female trees only. This is a very clean tree and one which to date has developed no insect pests. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Coniferous Evergreen Shrubs and Trees

California Christmas Tree

Cedrus deodara. This beautiful, graceful cedar should need no introduction to anyone in Southern California. The famous Christmas Tree Lane in Altadena has made this tree exceptionally popular with all of us. This cedar should be planted where it can eventually have a very liberal spread of the lower branches. It is extremely hardy and one tree that requires absolutely no training whatever. This is also one of the best trees to use for an outdoor Christmas tree. Gal. containers, 40c; 2-3 ft., \$1.00; 3-4 ft., \$2.70; 4-5 ft., \$3.40.

Cypress

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana alumi (Blue Lawson Cypress). One of the best of the small columnar growing conifers, attaining a maximum height of about 6 feet. The slow growth and very compact habit of this blue-green foliaged cypress, makes it an excellent plant where a small specimen is desired. Gal. containers, 40c; 5 gal. containers, \$2.00; 18-24 in., \$1.50; 2-2½ ft., \$2.00.

Cupressus Arizona (Arizona Cypress). Climatic conditions effect the ultimate shape of this tree, but in most cases it attains a form generally described as pyramidal, and grows to about 40 feet in height. It is extremely drought resistant, and its heavy, gray-green foliage makes an excellent showing wherever it is planted.

It is successfully used in wind-break planting in some of the dryer sections of Southern California. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50; flat, \$1.70.

Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). This is another tree whose ultimate shape is governed a great deal by climatic conditions. When grown close to the coast it will take on a very spreading, open growth, but will grow more close and compact if planted further inland. This is an old standby for use in large hedges, because of its quick growth and hardy nature. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50; flat, \$1.50.

Cupressus sempervirens (Italian Cypress). This variety differs from the Monterey Cypress in that it is tall and slender, developing little or no spread. As the tree develops in age it takes on a very black-green color. Gal. containers, 40c; 4-5 ft., \$1.50; 5-6 ft., \$2.00; 6-8 ft., \$2.50.

Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata (Royal Italian Cypress). Where one wishes a true formal specimen of the Italian Cypress, this is the tree to use. These trees are all grown from specially selected cuttings taken from trees which were originally imported directly from Italy. This special variety will always maintain a very close growing, straight up and down exterior. Gal. containers, 50c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.90; 3-4 ft., \$2.00.

Prostrate and Spreading Junipers

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Spreading Juniper). We believe that this is one of the best coniferous shrubs that may be grown in the Southwest. Its soft, gray-green foliage blends well with other planting and its general habit of solid spreading growth, makes it an excellent shrub to use for foundation planting in landscape work. The plant is absolutely hardy to any frost or heat that we will have here. Gal. containers, 50c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.80; 15-18 in., \$1.50; 2½-3 ft., \$2.50.

Juniperus chinensis procumbens (Creeping Juniper). This low growing, spreading Juniper is a fine plant to use for rockeries or low border planting. The shrub rarely attains more than 12 inches height, but will frequently spread over an area 4 or 5 feet across. The foliage is always a pleasing grayish-green and the shrub will thrive on extreme conditions of any kind. Gal. containers, 60c.

Juniperus communis depressa (Prostrate Juniper). Where one has the space for a shrub that will spread over 8 or 10 feet, this is a beautiful plant to use. It rarely attains a height of more than 2 feet and produces a mass of light green foliage of very pleasing color. May be used to excellent advantage in large rockeries or for low border planting where ground covering ability is wanted. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Juniperus sabina. The habit of growth of this Juniper is very similar to the pfitzeriana, they both growing into a broad, funnel shaped shrub. The color of the Sabina is a good dark, rich green and therefore a good one to use where the gray-green of the other varieties is not wanted. It is equally hardy in all respects. Gal. containers, 40c; 2-2½ ft., \$1.50.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia. A creeping plant of pleasing appearance. Branches heavily covered with fine, grayish-green foliage and grows so compactly it makes a perfect ground cover. Main branches radiate horizontally from center of plant and are heavily branched with vertical twigs bearing greater portion of foliage. Maximum height about 12 in., spread about 4 ft. Gal. containers, 60c; 15-18 in., \$2.00.

Upright Junipers

Juniperus excelsa stricta (Greek Juniper). This is an erect growing, extremely compact shrub of rather slow growth, attaining a mature height of from 6 to 10 feet. Its general form is conical and retains this shape throughout its entire life. Blends well in coniferous group plantings. Gal. containers, 40c; 2-3 ft., \$1.50; 2½-3 ft., \$1.70.

Juniperus hibernica fastigiata (Irish Juniper). We feel that this slender, compact shrub should be used more in formal or group plantings because of its odd coloring and hardy nature. The foliage is quite prickly and of sufficient density to present an extremely compact effect. Its maximum height is about 18 feet. Gal. containers, 40c; 2-2½ ft., \$1.50.

Pine Trees (Pinus)

We carry the following varieties of pine trees in stock at all times and, in our opinion, they are the best types that can be planted for ornamental use in California. A pine tree lends dignity to any structure around which it is used, and the sound of the wind whispering through the foliage is very soothing. Attractive for avenue planting or for large tree groups in landscape work.

Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine). A very fast growing pine which develops one central, straight trunk, attaining a height of from 50 to 80 feet. The needles are extremely long and graceful, and are borne on branches which appear at regular intervals in whorls on the trunk. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Pinus halepensis (Aleppo Pine). This is a rapid growing pine of a liberal spread, and attains a height of about 50 feet. The top of this tree is not as dense as the preceding variety, but is always considered a very beautiful tree. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.

Pinus pinea (Italian Stone Pine). This is an excellent variety of pine to use where one wishes a high, umbrella-shaped head. Approximate height, 60 feet, furnishing a good dense shade, with the lower branches gradually eliminating themselves as the tree grows older and gains greater height. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine). This is a native to our California coast, and a pine that will be a very fast grower under average conditions. The tree will ultimately attain a height of 60 feet and grows into a generally globe-shaped, fairly heavy head. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.50.



THUYA AUREA NANA

Arborvitae

Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Dwarf Golden Arborvitae). One of the smallest growing conifer shrubs, but one so brilliant that it will always attract attention. The general shape of this little plant is a pyramidal globe, rarely over 2 feet. The bright yellowish green leaves are borne in flat vertical sections, closely spaced, giving an almost solid exterior. This miniature has many uses in formal gardens, low foreground plantings, or any place where a small brilliant spot of color is needed. No amount of cold in California will affect it and after being established does not require a great deal of moisture. Gal. containers, 50c; 12-15 in., \$1.50; 15-18 in., \$1.70; 18-24 in., \$2.00.

Thuja orientalis beverleyensis (Tall Golden Arborvitae). One of the most highly satisfactory columnar growing conifers developed for many years. Maximum height about 15 to 18 feet and when fully developed about a 3-foot spread at the base. During the summer the golden bronze coloring on the tips of the new growth is beautiful and outstanding. Grows from one central main stem, a very desirable feature for a tall, slender growing plant. Gal. containers, 50c; 24-36 in., \$2.00; 3-4 ft., \$2.50; 4-5 ft., \$3.00.

Thuja orientalis bonita (Green Arborvitae). This has long been a popular shrub because of the solid, compact habit of growth, with a maximum height of about 6 feet, although it will take many years to grow this tall. This plant grows into a good dark green, solid globe that is always fine when used as a specimen plant or in groups with other conifers. Gal. containers, 40c; 18-24 in., \$1.70.

Fern Tree

Podocarpus elongatus. This is rather an odd member of the Conifer family but a splendid foliage plant for a sheltered location. The long, slender leaves appear to grow in tufts, and the plant can be used to wonderful advantage as a background shrub in shady areas, and is also very good for indoor potted use. Gal. containers, 50c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Sequoias

Sequoia gigantea (California Big Tree). As a matter of loyalty to the State of California we should plant as many of this variety as possible, even though only one. This tree is found in no other locality in the world and, although it is a very slow grower, it will do well in our yards and develop into a very symmetrical cone-shaped tree. The grayish-green foliage of this Sequoia will blend in well with other planting and it will most certainly be "a tree for the future." Gal. containers, 70c.

Deciduous Shrubs

Flowering Almond

Amygdalus alba nana (Dwarf White Flowering Almond). If you want a shrub that will give you about the utmost in cheerfulness for your garden, this is one of the best. This is a small shrub of many erect branches which in early spring are a solid mass of very double white flowers that make excellent sprays for cutting. This shrub sheds its leaves for a short period during the winter. Gal. containers, 40c.

Amygdalus rosea nana (Dwarf Pink Flowering Almond). This deciduous shrub is everything that the white variety is, plus the addition of exquisite shell pink flowers. The stems of the branches will be so solidly covered with bloom that they cannot be seen. The foliage does not appear until after the flower petals have dropped. The flowering almond should be planted in full sun to promote the heavy flowering characteristics. Gal. containers, 40c.



FLOWERING ALMOND

Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus. This large growing shrub is of particular interest because the color of the flowers is one which is very seldom found in plant life, that of a rich chocolate brown. The blooms are not only odd in color, but possess a delicious fragrance, pleasing to everyone. The shrub attains a height of approximately 12 feet and is well covered with luxuriant foliage. This plant will do best if allowed full sun, where the flowers will appear in late spring or early summer. Gal. containers, 40c.

White Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica alba. No shrub in our garden will present a more springlike appearance than the flowering Quince, regardless of color. This white variety is one that will give endless joy because of the quantity of bouquet material that it will produce year after year. The flowers will be over one inch in diameter and pure white in color. Because the flowers appear in spring before the foliage comes out, this is an excellent shrub for floral use. Gal. containers, 40c.

Pink Flowering Quince

Cydonia japonica rosea. This pink flowering variety is all that the preceding one is with the addition of beautiful salmon pink flowers. One use that we would suggest for this deciduous shrub is in a hedge. Where the plant is trimmed in this manner, and trimmed regularly it will have a tendency to force the blooming period well into the summer with the flowers showing on the inside of the hedge, making an extremely striking effect. This flowering Quince is also very beautiful as a specimen plant, or in combination with other shrubs in mass planting. Gal. containers, 40c.

Golden Bell

Forsythia fortunei. This is one of the most rapid growing deciduous shrubs that one can plant. The tall, gracefully arching stems are literally covered with bright yellow flowers in spring. The foliage which follows the flowers is of a very lush, dark green coloring. The shrub grows to about 6 feet in height and is of a rather open, spreading habit. It will do well in either full sun or partial shade. Gal. 35c.

Beauty Bush

Kolkwitzia amabilis. This is a truly amazing shrub in the beauty it will lend to your garden. It is one of the most free blooming plants which we have to offer. The individual flowers are about the same size and shape as the Abelia but the coloring is much more striking, being a combination of pink, mottled with orange. The shrub attains a height of about 6 feet and requires full sun for best results. The flowering period is in the spring and will be in bloom for several weeks. Gal. 40c.

Crepe Myrtle

Lagerstroemia (Dwarf Lavender Crepe Myrtle). This is probably the smallest growing variety of all of the Crepe Myrtles and really should be classed as a shrub rather than as a tree. The flowers which appear in late summer are a beautiful shade of light lavender and are borne in rather heavy clusters on the new growth throughout the plant. This is very decidedly a sun lover and one which does not require a great deal of water. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70; tubs, \$4.00.

Lagerstroemia (New Purple Crepe Myrtle). This is the darkest color which we have to offer in this beautiful tree, the flowers being a definite purple on the reddish side. At a short distance the shaggy petals of the individual flowers blend together into what appears to be very large spikes, when the tree is in full bloom during the summer. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Lagerstroemia (Watermelon Red Crepe Myrtle). A brilliant, cheerful variety which is between the pink and the red in coloring, making a wonderful showing during the bloom period. The tree attains a height of about 20 feet and develops a good spread with a fairly dense foliage. The mottled trunk, together with the odd color of the foliage makes this a very striking plant at any time of the year. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70; tubs, \$4.00.

Lagerstroemia indica alba (White Crepe Myrtle). With the increased popularity of white flowers during recent years, this white variety of crepe myrtle has come into its own. The habit of growth is the same as the other varieties and as there are few trees that will produce the mass of bloom that this one will, we take pleasure in recommending it for your garden. Because of its root system requirements, this and others of the crepe myrtle family make an especially good street tree where there are narrow parkway strips between curb and sidewalk. Gal. containers, 50c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70; tubs, \$4.00.

Lagerstroemia indica rosea (Pink Crepe Myrtle). This pink variety was the first to be imported to this country from Asia and is still one of the best varieties we have to offer. The shaggy pink blossoms which appear in early summer will always attract attention wherever they are planted. The shrub attains tree proportions rather slowly but is one that will have very long life. This small tree is even ornamental when it is without leaves during the winter time because of the beautiful mottling of the bark on the trunk. Gal. containers, 35c.

Lagerstroemia indica rubra (Red Crepe Myrtle). Probably the most brilliant of all the dark colored crepe myrtles, and one which is prolific in blooming habit. Like the others of this family, it does best in full sun and will make one of the best ornamental small trees that one could possibly plant. The color of the blossoms is a very good shade of red and one that will not clash with other colors of your garden. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Sweet Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. This is a fast growing, excessively free flowering, deciduous shrub whose blooms put out a delicate fragrance in the early spring. The shrub grows to a height of about 8 feet, and the flowers are a pure white color about 1½ inches in diameter and borne very heavily on the new slender branches. This shrub will do better in full sun. Gal. containers, 35c.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

Pomegranate

Punica double orange. (Orange Pomegranate). This is one of the large growing varieties of ornamental Pomegranate attaining a height of about 10 feet and producing a good quantity of vivid orange flowers, extremely double in character and about 3 inches across in size. There will be a few fruit which will set during the summer and which are edible as well as being quite ornamental on the branches. This plant should be planted where it can get plenty of sunlight. Gal. containers, 35c.

Punica granatum nana (Dwarf Pomegranate). This is the miniature of the Pomegranate family and one which can be trained into a low hedge with very striking results. The small vermillion flowers about 1½ inches in diameter, appear in great profusion throughout the warm weather and because of the fine, evergreen foliage appearing heavily on the much branched frame work, it makes an excellent plant for trimming into hedge fashion. Gal. containers, 35c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.30.

Punica sempervirens (Double Red Flowering Pomegranate). This is an evergreen variety of the brilliant flowering Pomegranate and one which makes a very showy shrub wherever it is planted. The brilliant vermillion flowers, which appear during the spring and summer are about as double as a carnation and about 2 inches across. The shrub attains a height of about 4 feet and should be pruned constantly to prevent a too open growth. Gal. containers, 40c.

Spirea (Bridal Wreath)

Spirea Anthony Waterer (Pink Bridal Wreath). An extremely cheerful, small shrub that is possible to be kept in bloom for about 8 months out of the year. The flowers are borne in small, flat clusters at the tips of every twig and branch and are of a very brilliant pink color. The leaves have a tendency to show variations occasionally, which are very odd. Frequently there will be green, white, and pink coloring all in the same leaf, other leaves being a yellowish white and some half white, half green. The shrub attains a height of about 2 feet. Gal. containers, 35c.

Spirea reevesi (Double Bridal Wreath). The habit of growth of this variety of bridal wreath is practically the same as the preceding variety, but the individual flowers are about twice as big and appear several to the cluster. During the spring flowering period this shrub will be a solid bank of white flowers, which is very striking. Like all Spireas this one will do best in a sunny location. Gal. 35c.

Spirea van houttei (Single Bridal Wreath). This is about the largest grower of this beautiful family and has long been popular because of the great masses of pure white flowers which it will produce in early spring. The individual flowers are about a half inch across and are borne in great profusion over the entire plant. This variety attains a height of from 6 to 7 feet, and the branches are gracefully arching. Gal. 35c.

Persian Cutleaf Lilac

Syringa persica laciniata. This is the most satisfactory of the Lilac family for our mild California climate, because it is the only one that will bloom profusely every year. The bluish lavender flowers appear in early summer to be massed along considerable lengths of the new growth branches. Sometimes sprays can be cut with bloom clusters over 2 foot long. A small shrub which attains a height of about 4 feet and an excellent one for California use. Gal. containers, 35c.

Tamarix

Tamarix Hartwegi. This is a large growing shrub with foliage and flowers so very fine in texture that when viewed at a slight distance gives an almost cloudy effect. The very tiny flowers which are borne on the delicate stems appear profusely during the summer, making this a highly ornamental large shrub for screening purposes. It will do better when planted in full sun. Gal. 35c.

Common Snowball

Viburnum opulus sterile. This extremely hardy shrub will present an outstanding appearance in the early spring when it is heavily covered with the round clusters of pure white flowers, that look as though the plant was covered with snowballs. The flowers appear just before the leaves break out, which gives this plant a very striking appearance. The foliage is very fine for the balance of the summer and fall on this shrub, which grows to a height of about 6 feet. Gal. 35c.

Weigela

Weigela Eva Rathke. The habit of this beautiful shrub differs a great deal from the other members of the family, both in foliage and habit of growth. The leaves are a much darker green than other Weigelas and the branches are extremely spreading by nature, and rarely attain a height above 3 feet. The flowers which are borne in late spring make this plant a very beautiful thing with their deep, wine red luster and appearing so thickly on the stems. The flowers are tubular with a flat star-shaped flare at the end about one inch in diameter. We know that you will like this shrub. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Weigela rosea (Pink Weigela). This tall growing variety will attain a height of from 6 to 7 feet with branches which grow in an erect, arching form. The delicate pink flowers appear in great masses. Gal. 40c; 5 gal. \$1.50.



WEIGELA ROSEA

Deciduous Shade Trees



PRUNUS PISSARDI

Silver Maple

Acer dasycarpum. We frequently want a fast growing shade tree that will shelter our yards as quickly as possible and this Silver Maple is an excellent tree to use for this purpose. This tree will grow to a maximum height of about 50 feet, developing a very liberal spread with branches that naturally grow well up off the ground and furnish a moderately dense shade. The reverse side of the leaves have quite a silver cast to them which gives the tree its name and if this tree, when planted in your yard, is given an abundance of water it will grow surprising fast. 5-6 ft., 85c.

White Birch

Betula alba. There are few trees that possess the delicate grace of the White Birch, because of its white bark, fine branches and dark green foliage, which forms a rather light shade. The maximum height of this tree will be about 40 feet and it makes a reasonably rapid growth here on the West Coast, even though it is not a native to the State. This is one tree that is beautiful at all times of the year, even during the deciduous period. This tree prefers an abundant moisture and can be used to very good advantage in lawns or close to flower gardens because of its non-destructive root system. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

Betula alba laciniata (Cutleaf Weeping Birch). This variety of Birch has all the beauty of the preceding type plus the addition of very graceful, weeping branches, which are lightly covered with beautifully formed, finely cut leaves. This variety grows to a height of about 30 feet, but will not develop a spread of much over 15 feet. It is particularly desirable in landscape use where grace and delicacy is to be expressed, and its white bark, growing more shaggy with age, makes this a beautiful tree regardless of the time of year. 5-6 ft., \$1.50.

Arizona Ash

Fraxinus velutina. This hardy shade tree makes one of the most ornamental varieties which we have to offer, because it not only develops an excellent high shade, but when the tree is in bloom and has set a crop of fruit, it is beautiful to behold. The fruit is borne in small clusters throughout the entire tree and is of a burnt orange color, which show up to excellent advantage on the light green background of the foliage. The tree develops into a high spreading form and is particularly drought resistant. 8-10 ft., \$1.50.

Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. Here is a tree which we will not hesitate to recommend to anyone, for a good many reasons. We believe this to be one of the best small trees that can possibly be used in California. It is the only tree that will give you the autumn coloring which makes our Eastern states so beautiful in the fall.

The tree attains a height of about 20 feet and invariably maintains but one central stem supporting a very evenly spaced, cone-shaped top. The leaves resemble those of the maple. It is an ideal tree to use in parkway planting where there is but a narrow strip of soil between sidewalk and curbing. It can be used to wonderful advantage for the extreme background of large shrub groups. An oddity of the tree is that the branches and twigs develop little cork-like ridges, which sometimes appear to make the twigs heavier than they actually are. Gal. containers, 45c; 5-gal. containers, \$2.00.

Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. This tree, which is native to the Southeastern States, will grow into a beautiful specimen when planted here in California. Some varieties have attained a height of 75 feet, with a spread of nearly 50 feet. The tree grows into the form of a blunt-topped cone with the spreading branches forming a moderately heavy shade. The outstanding characteristic of this tree is the beautiful flower which is a creamy white color and resembles in shape an over-sized tulip, that are borne in spring. With the coming of cold weather the leaves take on beautiful yellow tints just before they fall. 6-8 ft., \$1.50.

Texas Umbrella Tree

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. This is a very fast growing, flat topped, spreading tree which will furnish absolutely solid shade. This tree requires little or no training and will thrive in almost any climate in which it is planted. Where one wishes a quick, dense shade this will be a fine tree to use. 6-8 ft. \$1.50.

Fruitless Mulberry

Kingan fruitless. You will find this to be a shade tree that will adapt itself very well to any locality in which it is planted as well as being a fast growing tree developing an extremely dense shade. The maximum height is about 30 feet and as the tree grows older the spread will be about the same as the height. As to training, this tree will require very little attention after the height of head is established, and from then on it will take care of itself. This variety is extremely drought resistant and stands up very well either against heat or cold. This type bears no fruit to speak of but is one of the most practical shade trees we have. 6-8 ft., \$1.00.

Purple Leaf Plum

Prunus pissardi. This is by rights a dual purpose tree because it not only makes an excellent small shade tree with its well branched top forming a moderate shade, but its reddish purple leaves will furnish a beautiful foliage contrast where it is combined with other trees in landscape usage. In early spring the branches will be heavily covered with a good crop of light rosy pink flowers which frequently set a small crop of fruit, that may be used for preserving. 4-6 ft. 85c.



FLOWERING PEACH



WEeping WHITE BIRCH (See page 28)

Jerusalem Thorn

Parkinsonia aculeata. An extremely odd tree that, as a result of being native to desert regions for centuries, has developed a habit of doing its breathing through its branches as much as through its leaves, and as a result, the leaves are extremely tiny and sparse. During the summer the tree is liberally covered with yellow flowers resembling those of the Acacia, and although the shade is slight, this tree will make a beautiful addition to ones yard. Gal. containers, 40c; 5-gal. containers, \$1.70.

Sycamores

Platanus orientalis (European Sycamore). This has long been an old favorite as a shade tree in the Middle West and Eastern States and it will do equally as well with us here. Its broad spreading pyramidal form, which will attain a height of from 50 to 60 feet, furnishes a good solid shade with the branches well up off the ground. The mottled trunk of this variety gives it an added attraction. The nature of this tree is to grow with a main single, central stem and once the height of the head is established there will be very little to do in the way of pruning or training. The growth is rapid where it can get an abundance of water, although it is very drought resistant after it has become thoroughly established in its new location. 6-8 ft., \$1.00; 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2.00.

Platanus racemosa (California Sycamore). This tree is native to California and is found growing in our local foothill canyons and river beds. Its beautiful mottled bark and the unusually informal manner in which the trunk and branches grow always make this tree interesting and attractive. Where young trees of this variety are planted in our yards and given plenty of water the growth is inclined to be very straight, and it may become necessary to tie branches down in order to develop the informal appearance that makes the tree so attractive in its native state. This treatment will not hurt the tree in any way. The leaves take on some of the more moderate autumn coloring in the fall. 8-10 ft., \$1.50; 10-12 ft., \$2.00.

Flowering Peach

Prunus persica. We know of no tree which has the habit of an early spring blooming period that will give a greater quantity of bloom than the flowering peach, and it is not only a thing of beauty in the yard but great quantities of bloom sprays may be cut for house decorations. The flowers appear in heavy masses on the young growth before the foliage appears, and frequently on some varieties the blossoms will be so thick as to completely cover the stems on which they are borne. There is quite a range of color in the flowering peach from pure white to a deep red, with many shades of pink and variegated blossoms to choose from. We carry in stock several varieties which we consider some of the best so that you may choose whichever you want. 4-6 ft. 85c.



LOMBARDY POPLAR

Poplars

Populus candicans (Balm of Gilead). We know of no tree that is as rapid in its growth as this one, new shoots frequently growing as much as 10 feet or more in a single season. The leaves are exceptionally large for a poplar, sometimes being 5 and 6 inches across and of a deep, rich green. The branches form a very bushy top and are heavily covered with leaves, forming a very dense shade. The tree wants lots of water and will attain a height of about 30 feet. 8-10 ft., \$1.00; 10-12 ft., \$1.50.

Populus eugenei (Carolina Poplar). This variety is almost as fast growing as the preceding one and will form a more spreading tree. This tree, like all of the poplar family, wants an abundance of water to give best results. The maximum height will be from 40 to 50 feet and the top grows into rather an irregular spreading form of no set type. This will make an excellent tree to use for quick effects. 6-8 ft. 75c; 8-10 ft. \$1.00.

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). This is the tall slender growing tree of the poplar family, and will attain a height of 60 feet. The branches never attain any spread at all, their tendency being to grow as nearly straight up as possible. After the tree has reached a mature size it will be to its advantage to prune it heavily every year, thereby forcing out new top growth every season. This will have a tendency to greatly increase its natural span of life. 6-8 ft. 75c; 8-10 ft. \$1.00.

Weeping Willow

Salix Bablonica. This graceful tree with beautiful pendulous branches should need no description to any American, because of its long usage around pools, streams,, and lakes throughout the United States. Here in Southern California it is extremely fast growing and it will be greatly to the tree's advantage if, after it reaches a mature size, to occasionally thin out some of the older branches to allow new growth to take their place. This treatment will greatly prolong the life of your weeping willow. 6-8 ft. \$1.00.

Elms

Ulmus pumila (Chinese Elm). This is also a very fast growing tree, but has a small leaf and grows in an entirely different habit of growth as compared to the American Elm. The main body of this type grows into a very broad, columnar form with a heavy crop of foliage which will form a dense shade below. The deciduous period of this variety is very short so that it will furnish shade throughout many months of the year. 6-8 ft. \$1.00.

Ornamental Vines

Boston Ivy

Ampelopsis veitchii. The Boston Ivy is particularly dear to people from the East because of the traditions connected with it, and it will do as well in California in spite of our mild climate. The leaves take on the same brilliant red coloring as soon as the weather begins to get cold, as it does in the East. This vine is a true creeper and will cling to almost any surface except one that has been freshly painted. After the vine has become well anchored to a wall, long waving streamers will hang down and give it an air of grace and beauty wherever it is used. Gal. 35c.

Coral Vine

Antigonon leptopus. There are few vines that will present a more striking appearance than this one when it is in full bloom. The vine will put up a new top every year from a root which remains perennial, and as the top of the vine develops, great sprays of light, rose pink flowers will be developed in great profusion over the entire area of the top. These flowers will appear in late summer. The tops of this vine grow very rapidly when they start out in the spring and is a fine one to use where one wishes a summer shelter on a screen porch, or any place where winter sun will be welcome. Gal. 40c.

Trumpet Vines

In this family of evergreen vines there is quite a variation of color and they are all particularly striking in appearance because the flowers are prolific and the colors are usually very brilliant. This family has one characteristic which is not found in other vines and that is their method of clinging to the material on which they grow by means of tiny claws resembling talons of a bird of prey. These little growths are usually made up of three tiny hook-like structures which will fasten themselves into any tiny foothold, thereby holding the vine to the face of a wall or any other object. In this family of vines, the foliage is very fine, forming a heavy screen as well as a beautiful background for the flowers. Although some varieties of this plant are somewhat tender, they usually recover quickly from a frost and will not be severely damaged. The varieties which we list below we consider to be the outstanding members of this beautiful group of vines:

Bignonia chamberlayni (Yellow Trumpet Vine). This variety has large clusters of very brilliant yellow flowers which are borne in the summer on a background of luxuriant green foliage. This is a good strong grower and one that will show up to beautiful advantage as a pergola covering. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Bignonia cherere (Scarlet Trumpet Vine). The flowers of this variety are a vivid scarlet color on the flaring part of the tube but the outside of the tube between the flare and the stem is a deep yellow, giving this vine a particularly outstanding appearance. This vine has a long blooming period covering the warmer months of the year. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Bignonia cherere select (Scarlet Trumpet Vine). This is a selected sport of the preceding variety and has a more luxuriant foliage and will come into bloom a little bit earlier in the year. The flowers themselves are just the same. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Bignonia Tweediana (Yellow Trumpet Vine). This variety will develop less foliage than some of the others, but because it grows extremely close to a wall and the manner in which the stems make a delicate tracery over the wall's face, make it particularly desirable. The flowers are a clear, canary yellow and the seed pods which form after the flowers, are quite an oddity, developing into the form of a very long string bean, sometimes of a foot in length. Gal. 40c.

Bignonia Venusta (Flame Vine). This is one of the most showy of all of the Trumpet Vines because the individual flowers are somewhat larger than the others and are of a very vivid orange color. The foliage of this type is very luxuriant and when used as a pergola covering will form a riot of bloom during the winter. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Bignonia violacea (Lavender Trumpet Vine). The coloring of this variety is undoubtedly the most delicate of them all, the flowers being a beautiful shade of pale violet, of large proportions and borne in great profusion over the entire vine area. The foliage is just the shade of light green to set off the flowers to best advantage. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Easter Lily Vine

Beaumontia grandiflora. This is a very fast growing evergreen vine which has been brought to you from the tropics. The combination of large, bush green foliage with the heavy clusters of

pure white, lily shaped flowers that are about 6 inches long, make this one of the most beautiful vines to be used around our homes. This vine will require wires, or trellis upon which to climb and will not cling to a wall as would an ivy. The flowers are extremely fragrant and the blooms will appear on the mature vines throughout the entire year. Gal. 50c.

Bougainvilleas

Bougainvillea crimson lake (Scarlet Bougainvillea). This beautiful native of Brazil is becoming more and more popular in Southern California because of the beautiful shade of its luxuriant bloom. With this vine the bracts are the showy part of the flower and they are a scarlet, brick red in color. These bracts, or flowers, are borne in great profusion during the summer and when used on a large pergola, or in a location where this large growing vine can grow freely, it makes a beautiful spectacle. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Bougainvillea sanderiana (Paper Flower). This one is a lighter color than the old magenta variety which was so difficult to use in combination with other colors. You will not find this trouble with this type because the flower colors are several shades lighter than magenta and of a tone that will blend in well with other plantings around it. Gal. 50c.

Evergreen Grape

Cissus capensis. This is a wonderful evergreen vine to use where one wishes a mass of heavy foliage in either a sunny or shady location. The beautiful leaves made up of five separate lobes, form an extremely attractive covering for the small, sturdy stems. This vine grows as true climber, but does not cling to a wall surface as the Ivies do. Small clusters of very dark blue grapes are borne on the vine which are not edible as compared to regular grapes. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Creeping Fig

Ficus repens. This is a true member of the fig or rubber family and a vine that makes a very heavy growth, once it is established, although it is frequently very slow in getting started in a new location. The first stems that are put out that cling very tightly to any wall surface, are very delicate in their leaf arrangement and as the vine grows older, the leaves become much larger and more massive. When the vine is very old an entirely different type of growth develops which does not cling close to the wall and has very large, dark green leaves. Upon this latest growth, the fruit is borne, which gives the appearance of an unripe, green fig. The fruit is not edible. Gal. 35c.

Guinea Flower

Hibbertia volubilis. This is a comparatively new evergreen vine, which grows in a natural twining habit that develops a beautiful showing of glossy foliage of a light green color. The large showy flowers which average about 2½ inches across, are of a very brilliant yellow hue which go to make this vine one of the most attractive plants which we have to offer. It has just recently been imported from Australia. Gal. 60c.



BIGNONIA
(Less than one-third actual size)

Carolina Jessamine

Gelsemium sempervirens. We find it very difficult to say enough to draw your attention to this charming vine which is one of the most satisfactory and beautiful climbers that we have to offer. One very desirable feature of this plant is that the top never becomes overly heavy with a mass of untidy leafless stems. But the top remains sufficiently light in growth and always well covered with an ample supply of bright green, glossy leaves to make it highly satisfactory for small trellises, arbors of light frame work, or in any location where a vine of comparatively small growth is desired. This vine has an unusually long flowering period which also makes it very desirable. The flowers which are borne in great profusion on the plant in spring and early summer, are of a good bright, canary yellow and are in tubular form about 1½ inches long and 1 inch across at the flare. There are frequently scattered blooms through late summer and fall. This vine is very hardy and will present a beautiful appearance all year around. If you have any place in your yard for a beautiful vine to grow, we recommend the Gelsemium for that purpose. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Hardenbergias

Hardenbergia monophylla. This is a very small growing vine, delicate in appearance and yet very hardy by nature. The stems are quite wiry in appearance and are lightly covered with single lobed leaves. An outstanding characteristic of this vine is that it blooms in winter, putting out a good crop of dark blue flowers, borne on small spikes, the individual flowers resembling tiny sweet-peas. If you have a place where a vine of very light proportions can grow this will be a good one to use. Gal. 35c.

Hardenbergia rubicunda. You will find this to be one of the finest slow growing vines there is on the market, and one which will give ever increasing beauty as it grows older. The foliage is very heavy and closely spaced, made up of dark green compound leaves. The flowers which are borne quite late in the year are extremely attractive because of their deep crimson coloring and are borne in small, stiff clusters, somewhat resembling a Wisteria. These flowers have a fine fragrance and are always very attractive. Gal. 50c.

Evergreen Ivies

Hedera canariensis (Algerian Ivy). This is a very valuable variety of English Ivy because of its rapid growth and unusually large, well shaped leaves. This vine will make an excellent ground cover for sheltered locations, and responds beautifully to training on wires or trellis-work. Its growth is so rapid that it does not fasten itself as securely to a wall surface as do the other types. The leaves are a good dark green and will average about 4 inches across. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Hedera canariensis (Variegated Algerian Ivy). This is undoubtedly the showiest member of the English Ivy family, because of its beautifully marked leaves of a deep green with yellowish white blotches. Frequently the variegations of yellowish white will take up almost the entire leaf area. This is quite a rapid grower and lends itself very well to training on wire fences, trellises, etc. The color contrast of this vine is always beautiful. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Hedera hahns (Hahns Self-Branching Ivy). This is a comparatively new development in this family and is particularly noteworthy because of its ability to develop many lateral branching growths from the main stem, making it an ideal plant for ground cover use, where complete coverage is wanted. This type also makes one of the best varieties of them all for potted plants to be used indoors or out. Gal. 35c.

Hedera helix (English Ivy). This is the Ivy so commonly used in England as a covering for some of the ancient buildings. It thrives in our climate here and has a great many practical uses, such as ground covering for either sun or shade, potted plants for indoors or out, for training on fences, walls or any upright growth that needs a green covering. The stems of this vine fasten themselves to any wall surface, causing the vine to cling very tightly and thereby support itself. The leaf coloring is a glossy, dark green and always desirable. Gal. 35c; flat \$3.00.

Hedera helix hibernica variegata (Variegated Irish Ivy). This is a small leafed vine which responds very well as a potted plant for indoor use. The whitish variegations in the leaves make this plant highly attractive wherever it is used. For use in rockeries or sheltered locations it is particularly fine. The stems of this type will also fasten themselves very tightly to a wall surface, and is comparatively slow growing. Gal. 35c; flat, \$4.00.

Jasmine

Jasminum floridum. This is an extremely compact growing little vine that will present a most cheerful appearance. The leaves



WISTERIA (See page 32)

are a good bright green and the small yellow flowers are borne in great abundance throughout the summer. The vine is a good vigorous grower, but yet will keep within bounds very satisfactorily when used for trellis work or on some similar support. Gal. 35c.

Jasminum poeticum. This is one of the most attractive of all the Jasmine group because of its very glossy, deep green foliage and the heavy masses of star-like, white flowers, which are borne during the summer. It is a particularly clean looking vine and one which is quite easily grown. When trained on light wires in front of a wall panel of light color it will make a very pleasing effect. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Jasminum primulinum (Primrose Jasmine). Probably the most commonly used of all the Jasmine group, but one that is still very hard to beat as a ground cover or to provide quick screening over wire fences, walls, etc. The bright, canary yellow flowers are semi-double and appear on the plant for several months during the warmer weather. This vine is a very fast grower and one that will respond well to consistent training. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Jasminum revolutum (Italian Jasmine). This is really a dual purpose plant because it will grow, either as a shrub or as a vine. If given something to climb upon, it will of its own accord, form vining habits of growth. The flowers are rather small, single and of a good clear yellow color. When grown as a shrub it will attain a height of about 6 feet. Gal. 35c.

Jasminum stephanense. This variety differs from the majority of Jasmine in that instead of the flowers being either white or yellow they are of a very cheerful, rose pink color and exceptionally fragrant. This variety is particularly hardy and quite a fast grower. We can recommend it for quick covering on wire fences, etc. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Mexican Syringa

Philadelphus Mexicanus. This deliciously fragrant Mexican Syringa is a climbing plant that will require some training, but will prove worth the effort. The double flowers are pure white in color about 1½ inches in diameter and are produced in considerable quantities in the spring of the year, appearing at a time when there is rather a scarcity of highly fragrant blossoms. We know that you will like this one. Gal. 35c.

Honeysuckles

Lonicera halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). There are few evergreen vines that will give you the quick heavy growth as will this variety of honeysuckle which adapts itself to a great assortment of conditions and uses. The flowers of this type are borne in clusters and are noted for their delicate fragrance. When the flowers first open they are pure white but as they grow more mature they take on a yellowish tint. This vine may be used to wonderful advantage as a ground cover for steep banks or slopes, in which use a single plant will cover a very large area. It responds very well to being trained upon heavy wires, trellises, pergolas or fences. The foliage growth will become very dense, thereby forming an absolute screen in case it is to be used for that purpose. It is hardy in all respects and has no limit as far as age is concerned. Gal. 35c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Lonicera hildebrandiana (Giant Burmese Honeysuckle). The flowers of this Honeysuckle are unbelievable in size. Sometimes 7 inches long, these beautiful waxy orange flowers are also very fragrant. The foliage is very luxuriant and makes a good screen. Esp. \$4.00; gal. 85c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Lonicera sempervirens (Coral Honeysuckle). This is a particularly ornamental type of Honeysuckle because of its large tubular flowers of an orange scarlet coloring. This vine is very free blooming in habit, grows very rapidly and ought to make one of the most satisfactory evergreen vines that one could plant. It is not as vigorous a grower as the Hall's Honeysuckle, but because of its flowering ability can be used to excellent advantage where a purely ornamental vine is wanted. Gal. 35c.

Chilean Jasmine

Mandevilla suaveolens (Chilean Jasmine). Although this is not correctly of the Jasmine family, it is frequently associated with them because the large pure white flowers, about 2 inches across resemble the Jasmine both in shape and in fragrance. This will be a beautiful vine to use where a comparatively light growth is desired and although it sheds its leaves in winter time it will make an exceptionally satisfactory vine for pergola or trellis use. Gal. 35c.

Star Jasmine

Rhynchospermum jasminoides (Star Jasmine). We have yet to meet anyone who, upon observing this beautiful vine in full flowers, does not go into ecstasies over the marvelous fragrance from the bloom. All things taken into consideration, this is one of the most highly satisfactory vines that we have to offer. It is not a true Jasmine, but the pure white, star-shaped flowers, with each petal having a ragged tip, resembles a Jasmine flower very closely, but their fragrance is far superior. The foliage is evergreen and of a very rich, glossy, deep green color. The vine grows as a natural climber and lends itself perfectly to be trained upon wires or light trelliswork. It will thrive in either a sunny or shady location and seems to flower equally well in either. The delicious fragrance of the flowers is very noticeable during the day time and at night a good sized plant will perfume the entire neighborhood. We make this statement without exaggeration. You should have at least one of these in your garden and as it adapts itself to almost any situation, we know you can find room for at least one. Gal. 70c; 5-gal. \$2.50; tub, \$10.00.

Senecio

Senecio confusus. This beautiful little vine comes as a rather pleasant surprise because we seldom expect a flower of the daisy type to be growing upon a vine. The blossoms which appear during the summer are borne in very large clusters and are of a brilliant light orange coloring and the leaves which are plentiful and bright green, make an excellent background for the blossoms. This is a rather light growing vine that will require little training. Gal. 40c.

Solanum

Solanum jasminoides (Potato Vine). There are many times when we want a vine that we can plant in a location and then practically forget about it as far as care is concerned. This variety of Solanum answers that purpose beautifully. The flowering period of this type covers practically the entire summer and the blossoms are borne in small clusters which are a pure white in color with tiny yellow centers. Individual blossoms are about a half inch across. This vine will twine itself into a wire fence with practically no help and is so drought resistant that it will thrive where other vines would die from lack of care. Gal. 40c.

Mexican Syringa

Solanum seaforthianum. This is a comparatively small growing vine which produces flowers with the much sought for blue, a color which is always desirable in the garden. The individual flowers are about 1 inch across, light blue in color, star-shaped, with a tiny yellow center. The foliage background for the flowers is very good, and this vine is a very hardy sun lover. Gal. 40c.

Cape Honeysuckle

Tecomaria capensis (Cape Honeysuckle). This is an evergreen vine that deserves your attention because it is very hardy, develops beautiful, glossy, dark green foliage in large masses and produces large quantities of brilliant vermilion trumpet-shaped flowers borne in clusters, starting in early fall and continuing well into winter. This vine will require some training to get it started, but if it is once established on its support will require little or no attention. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Gibson Clock Vine

Thunbergia Gibsoni. This vine always attracts a great deal of attention because of the brilliant masses of flowers, bright orange in color which appear on the plant, throughout almost the entire year. The individual flowers are of a stubby tubular form with the top portion of the flaring petals turned back from the throat of the flower. The foliage forms an exceptionally heavy mass and is of a very bright green color. This vine climbs very easily on a light wire fence or similar object. Gal. 40c.

Sky Flower

Thunbergia grandiflora. This is a very fast growing vine with luxuriant foliage and one which you can depend upon for making a quick covering. The flowers which are a very large trumpet-shape, sometimes 3 inches across, are bright, sky blue in color, which give the plant its common name. There is no set time of year that the flowers may appear on this vine, but they are very apt to show in profusion ranging from September to May, through the winter. Gal. 70c; 5-gal. \$2.00.

Wisteria

Wisteria. This is a vine that will take a few years to really develop, but once it is old enough to bloom, will keep on increasing in beauty as it grows older. We have several varieties of this wonderful deciduous vine, varying in color from white to purple, the bloom clusters ranging from 6 inches to 2 feet in length, depending upon the variety. Because this is a very large growing vine, which develops heavy, woody stems, we advise it be used on pergolas or other structures, that are heavily built. This vine flowers early in the spring before new leaves appear, the bloom clusters hanging heavily downward from the stems throughout the entire plant. The famous Wisteria at Sierra Madre will give you an idea of the beauty this vine will develop. Bare root, \$1.00; 5-gal. \$1.85.



RED HOT POKER (See page 33)

Perennials

Blue Nile Lily

Agapanthus umbellatus. A very satisfactory bulbous plant that makes a pleasing addition to the garden throughout the entire year. Flowers in large blue clusters, frequently 8 inches across, appear during the summer. Often the plant will send up two bloom spikes a year that are about 2 feet tall. Heavy, strap-like leaves make excellent foliage in a perennial bed. Gal. 30c.

Blue Creeper

Convolvulus mauritanicus. A hardy perennial that is always desirable in a rockery or where a spreading ground cover is wanted. Each plant will put out hundreds of pale blue, quarter size flowers, during the summer, and will thrive under almost any conditions except dense shade. Gal. 30c.

Chironia

Chironia exefera. One of the most cheerful little plants that we have to offer. It grows to about 15 inches in height and about the same spread. Its carnation-like leaves give this plant a delicate air which makes an ideal background for the bright pink flowers that appear in abundance over the entire plant throughout the summer. An excellent border plant or for general use in the perennial garden. Gal. 40c.

Transvaal Daisy

Gerbera jamesoni. We have yet to find anyone that does not like this extremely hardy perennial. The beautiful daisy-like flowers come in a great many pastel shades of all hues, from white to red. The plant wants full sun, a minimum of water and not much in the way of fertilizer, so it should be a plant that would adapt itself to anyone's garden. Gal. 35c.

Heliotropes

Heliotrope, Black Beauty. Nearly everyone who enjoyed a garden in the East usually remembers the Heliotropes above anything else because of their odd coloring and delightful fragrance. This one, with its flowers an odd shade of bluish-lavender, will do well in our California gardens. Gal. 40c.

Heliotrope, Black Prince. One of the complaints that people make of the California Heliotrope is that it lacks fragrance, but this is a variety which never fails in this characteristic. This small shrub is an upright grower and is well covered with foliage, the flowers being a deep blue and borne in the usual upright clusters. You will enjoy having some of these in your garden. Gal. 40c; 5-gal. \$1.50.

Yellow Flax

Linum flavum (Reinwardia). This is a particularly desirable perennial because of its habit of producing a great abundance of bright yellow flowers about the size of a half dollar, just prior to Christmas, coming at a time when most flowers are gone. The plant sends up many erect branches which are liberally covered with light green foliage throughout the year. This will be an excellent addition to your perennial garden. Gal. 35c.

Blue Cup Flower

Nierembergia hippomanica. When we say that this dainty perennial will produce thousands of blooms, we mean literally that. The plant does not attain more than one foot in height, but will frequently spread over an area four feet across. The flowers are borne in an almost solid mass all over the top of the plant, and are of a bluish-lavender coloring, resembling in shape, a flat morning-glory. The feathery foliage makes a wonderful background for the heavy mass of flowers, which are present on the plant all through the summer, with occasional blooms throughout the winter. Gal. 35c.

Purple Sage

Salvia leucantha. At the time that this perennial comes into bloom it will attract a great deal of attention because it flowers very late in the year, when there is very little of anything else in



TRANSVAAL DAISIES

bloom. The plant sends up a quantity of erect, single branches, each one bearing a terminal spike of very fuzzy, purple flowers. Each individual flower has a little white tip. This plant should be allowed to send up a whole new top every year. Gal. 35c.

Saxifrage

Saxifraga rubicunda. This perennial makes an excellent one to use in sheltered places where a heavy mass of foliage is wanted, together with delicate flower coloring. The plant develops no main stem, but sends out a mass of broad, flat leaves on reddish stems, immediately from the ground. The flowers are borne on sturdy stems above the foliage and are of a delicate rose pink color. This plant combines well with ferns or Begonias and likes about the same situation. Gal. 35c.

Spanish Shawl Plant

Schizocentron elegans. We believe that this is about the most colorful ground cover plant that one could possibly use. It is extremely spreading by nature and clings very closely to the ground with an extremely thick mass of small stems which are solidly covered with tiny leaves about a half inch long. During the spring the plant is heavily covered with a mass of bright, rosy lavender flowers of delicate proportions. This plant makes a beautiful effect, either in rockeries or as strictly a ground cover. Gal. 40c.

Blue Everlasting

Statice perezii. There are few perennials that will give a greater amount of color in a sunny location than will this one. The large leathery, light green leaves form a solid clump, not over 18 inches high, above which the flower stalks appear. The flower heads are in large clusters frequently 6 inches across, the general background color of which is blue, but upon close examination you will find flecks of white and lavender. When these flower heads are picked after they are fully mature they will dry satisfactorily, retaining the colors which they had in full bloom. Gal. 35c.

Red Hot Poker

Tritoma hybrid. These plants grow into very colorful perennials which are quite easy to grow and hardy in all respects. The flowers are borne on heavy, stiff stems from two to three feet tall. In this hybrid strain there will be quite a variation of coloring in the red shades. As the flower spikes mature the buds hold the deeper color and as the tubular flowers open they take on lighter shades, giving the effect of a poker point heated until it is white hot at the tip. Gal. 40c.

A GUIDE TO PEST CONTROL

The most common destructive insects are illustrated below (some greatly enlarged). The numbers indicate the products described on this page that are generally used in their control. Other pests are mentioned under product names.



Aphis
1, 4, 11



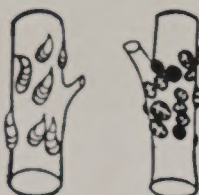
Leafhopper
1, 4, 11



Thrips
1, 4, 11



Mealybug
1, 4, 7, 11



Scale Insects
1, 4, 7, 8, 9



Red Spiders
1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10



Diabrotica
4, 6, 11



Flea Beetle
4, 6, 11, 19



Rose Weevil
6



Sowbug
2



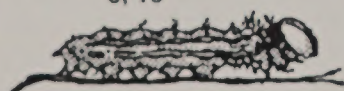
Corn Earworm
6, 11, 19



Apple Worm
6, 18



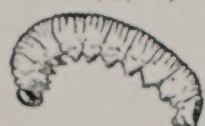
Earwig
2



Caterpillar
4, 6, 11, 18



Slug
2



Cutworm
2, 19



Snail
2



Grasshopper
2, 19

Ants
3

ORTHO GARDEN SPRAYS

INSECTICIDES · FUNGICIDES WEED KILLERS



1. Garden VOLCK Spray. The complete contact Spray used for control of sucking insects, including Aphids, Thrips, Mealybug, Scale, White Fly, Red Spider, Cyclamen Mite, small worms, certain Beetles, Rose Mildew, Garden VOLCK Spray is now the best known all-around garden spray used by home gardeners.

3 1/2-oz. bottle \$.35 1-gallon tin \$3.00
1-pint bottle .85 5-gallon tin 10.00
1-quart bottle 1.25

2. BUG-GETA Bait. A specially prepared metaldehyde bait that has proved quite effective for use against Snails, Slugs, Sowbugs, Pillbugs, Earwigs, Cutworms, Armyworms, and Strawberry Root Weevils.

1-lb. carton \$.25 7 1/2-lb. bag \$1.35
2 1/2-lb. carton .50 30-lb. bag 3.75

3. ANT-B-GON Poison. For Argentine and Sweets-Eating Ants. With safened "wick" feeder for garden use. Keep a supply of filled dispensers in the garden near the house at all times.

ANT-B-GON Dispenser Sets
Four, 1-oz. bottles \$.60 per set
ANT-B-GON Ant Control Liquid
4 ounce bottle \$.20 each
1-pt. bot., ea. .50 1-qt. bot., ea. .90

4. EXTRAX Garden Spray. A complete garden spray, with Pyrethrum and Rotenone as the main active ingredients and sufficient wetting agent to give high wetting at normal dilution. Combines with GREENLEAF Copper Fungicide to make the new home use safened "Shot Gun Formula" insecticide and fungicide combination spray. The low dilution effective strength makes "EXTRAX" an economical spray for all general garden use.

1-oz. bot., ea. \$.35 16-oz. bot., ea. \$2.50
4-oz. bot., ea. 1.00 1-gal. tin, ea. 15.00

5. GREENLEAF Copper Fungicide. A low dilution liquid copper fungicide containing its own wetting agent, so as to give high wetting at normal dilution. Used to prevent and control certain garden diseases as mildew, rust, curl leaf, and leaf spot and other diseases effectively treated with copper fungicides. "GREENLEAF" is compatible to mix with "EXTRAX" to make a convenient "shot gun formula".

1-oz. bot., ea. \$.35 16-oz. bot., ea. \$1.50
4-oz. bot., ea. .60 1-gal. tin, ea. 7.50

6. Garden CALTOX Insecticide-Fungicide. For dusting or spraying. Has proved remarkably effective for control of Diabrotica Beetle, Flea Beetle and other Beetles; Corn Earworm; Rose Slug and other worms; Peach Leaf Curl, Downy Mildew.

6-oz. ctn. (makes 8 to 16 gal. spray) \$.35
1-lb. ctn. \$.58 3-lb. ctn. 1.26

7. Nursery VOLCK Oil Spray Emulsion. Long recognized as a superior spray for Mealybug, Red Spider, Scale, White Fly. Also recommended as a carrier and spreader for Nicotine, Pyrethrum, Rotenone, Bordeaux, "CALTOX", "COPOSIL", Lead Arsenate, in combination spray programs.

1-pint tin \$.50 1-gallon tin \$2.00
1-quart tin .75 5-gallon tin 5.00

8. Garden KLEENUP Dormant Oil Spray Emulsion. Used on dormant deciduous trees and

shrubs to kill San Jose Scale, Lecanium Scale, and other over-wintering insect pests.
1-quart tin (makes 6 gallons), each \$.50
1-gal. tin, ea. \$1.00 5-gal. tin 3.00

9. ORTHO Mildew Spray. This product shows remarkable fungicidal properties. Effective against many Powdery Mildews on Rose, Delphinium, Dahlia, Sweet Pea, and other plants. Also kills scale and Red Spiders.
8-oz. \$.35 1-gal. \$2.00
1-qt. .75 5-gal. 5.00

10. FLOTOX Garden SULPHUR. A fine Powdered Sulphur suitable for use as a Dust or as a Liquid Spray to control Powdery Mildew, Apple Scab, Brown Rot, and Red Spider.
2-lb. carton \$.25 5-lb. carton \$.50

11. Garden BOTANO Dust. A high strength Rotenone dust useful in controlling certain Aphids, Thrips, Worms, Beetles, Spittle Bugs on vegetables or other plants where a non-residue spray is desired. Packed in new "puffer-duster" carton.
1-lb. \$.35 4-lb. \$.75

12. DEADLINE Insect Barrier. For control of climbing insects on certain varieties of mature trees. Apply on an undercoating of shellac. For use on mature trees only and on mature Grapevines.

6-oz. tin \$.35 1-lb. tin \$.65

13. ORTHO Rodent Destroyer. A balanced strychnine-poisoned ration containing Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Fruits. Used to kill Squirrels, Gophers, Rats and Mice. Longer lasting, waterproof, more effective.

6-oz. carton \$.29 5-lb. carton \$1.50
1-lb. carton .50

14. TRIOX Weed Killer. The improved "ORTHO" Weed Killer, used to kill weeds on paths, roads, curbs, tennis courts, parking lots, athletic fields, etc.

1-pt. tin, ea. \$.40 1-gal. tin, ea. \$1.50
1-qt. tin, ea. .60 5-gal. tin, ea. 5.00

15. Garden COPOSIL Fungicide. This copper fungicide has proved remarkably safe and effective in controlling certain Blights, Scabs, Mildews, Leafspots and Leaf Curl. Minimum visible residue on ornamental plants.

8-oz. carton (makes 10 to 20 gallons dilute spray) \$.35

16. ORTHO Garden BORDO. A copper fungicide widely used to control plant diseases.
1-lb. carton \$.30 4-lb. bag \$.60

17. ORTHO Garden LIME-SULPHUR (Dry). A Fungicide-Insecticide, used to control certain fungous diseases, Scale and Red Spider.
1-lb. tin \$.35 5-lb. tin \$1.50

18. ORTHO Garden LEAD ARSENATE. Used as a spray or dust to control chewing insects such as Beetles, Caterpillars and Worms.
1-lb. \$.35 4-lb. bags \$.90

19. ORTHO Garden CALCIUM ARSENATE. A strong stomach poison used in making poisoned baits, and as a dust or spray to control certain Beetles and Worms.
1-lb. carton \$.25 4-lb. bags \$.50

20. SCRAM Dog Repellent. A powder used around lawns and shrubs to repel dogs.
Special Shaker Package \$.49

BANDINI PLANT FOODS

PRODUCE RESULTS THAT SATISFY



BANDINI VITA-RITE

Vita-Rite is a blend of vital plant food elements; a balanced modernized plant food in a class alone, recommended especially for lawns, shrubs, potted plants, flowers and trees. One bag will cover the average front lawn.

80-lb. bag, \$1.75

BANDINI ROSE FOOD

Use this food during the growing period and you will be assured of the correct amount of plant-food which is so helpful toward producing good healthy stock, finer blossoms, and longer stems



1 lb. 10c; 2½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.60.

BANDINI STEER MANURE

A decomposed manure plant food. All taken from cement floors, contains no inert matter and is absolutely weed-free. An ideal covering for new lawns, will invigorate old lawns and will loosen hard soil in your garden.

1 bag, 50c; 9 bags, \$4.25; 18 bags, \$7.50; 36 bags, \$15.00.

BANDINI GRO-RITE



A complete plant food containing all the major and minor organic and mineral elements required by the plant. Bandini Gro-Rite gives the plant a complete and balanced diet. It furnishes all the plant foods in their proper proportions. Gro-Rite is clean, odorless, safe to use, and is weed-free. Especially recommended for new or established lawns.

1 lb. 10c; 2½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

BANDINI BULB FOOD

This is a plant-food that is well supplied with Bone Meal (Phosphoric Acid) and Potash. These ingredients are absolutely essential to the proper growth of most bulbs. There is also sufficient Nitrogen to carry your bulbs through the growing season.

1 lb. 10c; 2½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.60.

BANDINI AVOCADO PLANT FOOD

A blend especially prepared to create more sturdy avocado growth. Avocados being exceptionally heavy feeders, the fruit being of very high protein content, this special blend is a very convenient and effective means of supplying the essential plant-food elements to promote proper production.

1 lb. 10c; 2½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.45; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.90.

BANDINI AZALEA FOOD

This plant-food is compounded for the purpose of feeding all acid-loving plants. All the plant foods in this fertilizer are acid reacting and should be used on such plants as Azaleas, Camellias, Rhododendrons, Gardenias, Ferns, etc.

1 lb. 10c; 2½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.60.



BANDINI SWEET PEA FOOD

Unexcelled for use at time of planting sweet pea seed and for feeding during the growing season. It not only contains just the correct portions of plant-food but also of Sulphur, Lime, Tobacco Meal, and Iron Oxide.

1 lb. 10c; 2½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.60.



PAMPHLETS GIVING COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

ANTROL Kills Sweet and Grease Eating Ants

A SCIENTIFIC METHOD, SAFE, SURE, PERMANENT

Antrol is easy to use, economical, safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which worker ants carry special



Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The whole ant family is quickly killed at the source—the only way to get permanent relief. Controls both sweet and grease-eating ants. Guaranteed. Proved in over a million homes. Prices: Antrol Ready-filled set, containing 4 filled feeders, 40c; Antrol Regular Set, 4 containers and 4-oz. bottle syrup, enough for two fillings, 65c. Antrol Syrup for refilling, 4 oz. bottle, 20c. Pint bottle, 50c.



Safe to Use Around Children and Pets. Can be used inside or outside the house.

ANTROL ANT TRAPS

Kills both sweet and grease eating ants, contains two kinds of specially prepared material. Each, 10c. Can be used inside or outside the house.

NEW SNAROL

With Metaldehyde (known as "Meta")

Attracts and kills snails and slugs in sight. A ready-prepared bait meal that is non-injurious to humans, pets or vegetation when used as directed. Retains its effectiveness for from five to ten days after being put out. 1-lb. packages 25c; 2½-lb. packages 50c; 10-lb. bags \$1.75; 50-lb. bags \$5.50.



ANTROL SOWBUG-CUTWORM CONTROL

An especially prepared meal that is very attractive to cutworms and sowbugs. This product was perfected after much scientific research and is guaranteed to give satisfactory results or your money will be refunded. Packed in convenient cans with pouring spout. 12-oz. can, 35c; 2½-lb. can, \$1.00.



'TWIST-EMS'



Place 'Twist-ems' around stem and support

Twist ends between finger and thumb

In a "flash" stem is securely tied



JUST A SIMPLE TWIST OF THE WRIST AND THE PLANT IS TIED

'Twist-ems' are dark green strong tapes with wire reinforcing that make perfect plant ties. No twine or raffia or shears needed. For annuals, perennials, shrubs, vines and vegetables, excellent for arranging flowers. For nurseries, estates or amateur gardeners.

BOX OF 250, 4 INCH SIZE.....25c

BOX OF 125, 8 INCH SIZE.....25c



Pyracantha Rosedale

A New Red-berried Evergreen Shrub

Pyracantha roseale (Rosedale Firethorn). This is a brand new variety of Pyracantha which we feel will have a long period of popularity because of its very heavy berry producing qualities, and its resistance to Pear blight, which has been the destruction of so many of the older varieties. The berries, which are borne in exceptionally heavy masses in the fall, are of a brilliant scarlet coloring, and individually are very large for a berry of this family, and appear in such profusion as to completely hide the branches and foliage immediately around them. The shrub itself grows to a height of from 6 to 8 feet and has very good foliage throughout the entire year. The branches grow in a gracefully arching form and all things taken into consideration this Pyracantha will make one of the finest of plants for background, mass planting effects, or landscape foundation planting, of which that we know. We can sincerely recommend this new Pyracantha for your garden. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$1.70.

Pyracantha roseale standards. Because of the exceptional beauty of this variety, and the wonderful possibilities which it offers as a specimen plant, we have taken the trouble to do a little training and offer them to our customers in the form of a small, single standard plant. These may be grown as miniature trees which will create a very striking effect when the plant is in full berry. The berries are very large and of a brilliant scarlet coloring and appear in exceptional quantity. Gal. 60c.

Meyer Lemon

A Useful Dwarf Ornamental Plant

Lemon, meyer dwarf. We believe this to be one of the most ornamental utility plants which we have to offer. The plant grows in a very dwarf habit and is consistently covered with buds, blossoms, and maturing fruit. The foliage and fruit resemble that of any lemon, but because of its dwarf, compact habit of growth, it may be used to excellent advantage for ornamental work, potted specimens, etc. A few plants of this variety will keep a family well supplied with lemons. Gal. 50c; 5-gal. \$2.00.



Monrovia Nursery Company

Duarte Road at Myrtle Ave.

Monrovia, California